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3D SERIES

MAJOR WILLIAM WILLIAMS' JOURNAL OF A TRIP TO IOWA IN 1849.

[William Williams, brother of Judge Joseph Williams, chief justice of Iowa, journeyed from his home in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, to the West with a view to taking up land for future settlement. No record of the first part of the trip has been found, but this journal relates his experiences and impressions from St. Louis, Missouri, to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and on the return trip to his home. The original journal is in a leather-covered book, 4 by 6 inches in size. The notes were originally made in pencil and later traced in ink. The journal contains many sketches of plants, flowers, animals, Indians and scenes particularly noticed by him. These were likewise done in pencil and later traced and colored. He very soon returned to Iowa, remained for some time in Muscatine, and in August, 1850, was appointed sutler of the new military post at Fort Dodge. Upon the removal of the troops in 1853, he planned a town on the site of the post and in 1854 located and surveyed the town of Fort Dodge. At the time of the Indian depredations in 1857, Major Williams commanded the Spirit Lake Relief Expedition. He was continuously identified with the interests of Fort Dodge until his death in 1874.

Through the courtesy of his daughter, Mrs. John F. Duncombe, who has possession of the original journal, and of Mr. H. M. Pratt of Fort Dodge, who kindly assisted in copying and editing, we are enabled to publish the journal.—
EDITOR.]

[*May 19, 1849, 4 o'clock, Sat.*], took passage on Steam Boat Kate Karney, Capt. Wickley, for Keokuk, Iowa. about 60 passengers on board. the improvements on the Missouri Side for Some Miles up from St Louis, very fine. on the Illinois Side it Continues low, Subject to overflow. Some beautiful Islands,—passed the Mouth of the Missouri River which presents a Singular appearance. that

Water forces itself half way across the Mississippi; its Water is very Muddy and the Mississippi very Clear, the two Waters keep their own Side, dont mix untill they get nearly down to St Louis distance—miles. Wisconsin River has two mouths, a long Island between. distance to upper mouth ———.

Arrived at Alton, Illinois. this is a fine Town, beautifully Situated and appears to be a place of importance. arrived here after dark. find a Well paved Levee—and Steam Boats moored. a great Crowd at the wharf. population Said to be 1,800. took on Several passengers. Went to bed, passing in the Night Grafton, Illinois River (mouth), Gilead, Harrisburgh, Clarksville. in the morning found we were Near Louisiana, Missouri.

Louisiana, Missouri Side, is a very thriveing little place on an elevated Bank with gentle Slope from the Water. just above it a high Mound Shaped hill. buildings Some of them quite new & good, brick, built in good Style—The population is about 250 to 300. a good landing here and room for quite a City. from this place up to Hannibal the River is beautifull, Studded with Islands—

Hannibal, Missouri, Marion Co.—is a most beautifull town, Situation on the River & the County seat Palmyra is 12 miles distant—Hannibal is the best built town I have Seen of the Size—population 3,000—It is Situated on a rising ground, gradually riseing from the River, flanked on the upper Side by a high bluff. Streets wide & well paved. buildings generally Brick—Modern style. the people look inteligent & Active—this is a great point for the Shipment of Pork—the banks for Some distance above this place on the Missouri side are high ground, The Illinois side low and inundated. the River here is about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide.

Marian, Missouri Side, a small & poor place about 150 inhabitants. 'tis situated on a very extensive flat all subject to inundation; here both sides of the river low, The Illinois side generally low from St Louis up, Missouri side varying—generally high banks.—this day, *Sunday, May 20th*, passed 2 Steam Boats Sunk. fine day, high stern wind, River rough, Sailing nearly North.

Quincy, Illinois, County seat of Adams County now in view, about 4 miles distant. this is one the the largest towns in the State; except Chicago, tis largest. population 6,500. stopped here to put out freight & passengers. the town situated on a beautiful Bluff—6 flouring Steam Mills & 2 Steam Saw Mills, an Odd Fellows Hall, a Masonic Hall. trade Pork, flour & the produce of the Country—Land in this quarter is worth from \$15 to \$30. Said to be the garden of the State from this point to the Illinois River. this place has sprung up tis said in the last 12 years—I think it would be hard to find in the U. S. a more desirable place to live than this is. The town is most beautifully arranged, the buildings

all in fine Style—the Streets wide & Superbly paved & Sanded & Shade Trees throughout, generally Locust, now in full bloom. The Country in the rear for many Miles nearly level, beautifully improved. a very fine Levee here on the first bank. on second bank on which the town Stands is faced by a ridge of Mounds or elevations presenting a fine View of the River, and at this time are seated under the Shade trees groups of well dressed Gentlemen & Ladies looking on at the arrival & departures of the Steam Boats below. from this place they have a View of the River both up & down for many miles. tis Certainly a beautiful place. the people appear Orderly and intelligent. This is one of the best Pork Markets in this Country.

there has been Since January 20 or 30 Cases of Cholera here—LaGrange, Missouri Side, a small town, population about 200, situate on the bank of the river, high bluffs in rear. this appears to be a Shipping point—

Canton, Missouri, Situate on an extensive bottom. a Small place about 150 population. a great many Negroes here. River wide here. great excitement, Crowds at the landing enquireing about the fire at St. Louis¹—so at all points along the River. Cholera here.

Tully, Situated about one mile above Canton on same flat. population about 400. some good buildings here. large Pork houses here. Negroes numerous. Here two Indians came on board who belonged to Wisconsin Bull falls. they came down Wisconsin River with a raft. are fine looking fellows, Speak tolerable English, names I. B. Dubee & Basel Dubee—They Say they are all going to move this fall to the Winnebago Country. they are Minomenies. Alexandria, Missouri Side, Situated on a level Bank. population about 400. rather an ordinary looking place. put out some freight here. nearly opposite on the Illinois Side Stands Warshaw—

Warshaw, Illinois, is a fine looking town Situated on a high Bluff on second bank from the Mo. side where we are. I suppose it to contain about from 1,000 to 1,500 inhabitants. buildings look very well—a good looking Levee & Warehouses down on the first bank. from this point we have a view of Keokuk 4 miles ahead. along here the Illinois Side is the more elevated. Here the Des Moines River empties into the Mississippi on the Missouri Side. tis about as Wide as the Connemaugh, Pa—or Kiskeminetas but is navigable. arrived at Keokuk. feel unwell.

Keokuk, Iowa, is situated on a high bluff say 100 feet high. tis piled up on a number of knoles, the top of the bluff being uneven.

¹A terrible fire has devastated St. Louis. It is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries. Six squares of the business portion of the city are in ashes. * * * * Several steamboats were burned at the wharf—among them the Montauk, Red Wing and Alex. Hamilton. Bloomington—Iowa Democratic Enquirer, May 19, 1849.

the number of inhabitants about 2500. The river here is wide. I am obliged to stop here as the Packet Boat Stops. will take Boat Time & Tide (if not too many German Emigrants on board) to night. very unwell. this town is at the foot of the rapids. lower rapids on the half breed tract formerly belonged to the Sacks & Fox Indians—four Churches, viz.—Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic & Baptist. 2 divisions of Sons of Temperance, 1 section of Cadets, a Masonic Lodge, Odd Fellows Lodge, 2 printing presses, One Steam flouring Mill. The Pork trade is great. 36,000 head of hogs Slaughtered here last Winter—

The River Des Moines is the line between Missouri & Iowa—went to bed very unwell. will go on Time & Tide when she comes up—Symptoms of Cholera. very uneasy.

Monday Morning, May 21st. got up, found the Time & Tide gone up. Several who set up to watch for her Still here. they found when she arrived that She was literally filled with Dutch Emigrants and several cases of Cholera on board—they refused to go on her & did not rouse those of us who depended on them. expect the Oragan up to day.

9 oClock in Company with three others hired a Waggon and Set out by Land for Fort Maddison by Way of Mont Rose—passed through a most Splendid Country of Prairie Land called the Half Breed Tract. this is the first Sight I have had of the Prairie lands, tis beautiful. Arrived at Mont Rose. dont feel Well this Morning. this place is a small place purhaps 200 Inhabitants. on the opposite Side, Illinois, Stands Navou The Famous Morman City of Jos. Smith. tis quite a large place and a very pretty situation on a high bluff, Containing tis said now about 5,000 inhabitants, formerly did contain 7,000 Mormans. buildings are generally good. I have a fair view of the famous Morman Temple. tis a splendid looking pile 130 feet by 90 feet and 80 feet high. tis good Work. Built of White Coloured Marble. altho very much injured it still presents a fine appearance. Walls uninjured. all here agree that the Mormans were an injured & abused people—Say all difficulties arose from their numbers being great and able to Controul Election, &c &c. between Keokuk and Madison 24 miles I passed through the most beautiful country, Prairie Lands with timber groves interspersed. tis a perfect garden—for the first time I Saw Prairie Hens. they are as large & plump as our large Sized fowls—they fly very much like our Pheasants—Saw a great number of other birds new to me. they are about the Size of the Cow Bird, in colour Something like our Thrush except they have 2 Black Stripes on each side of the head—the Prairies are here Covered with flowers of Red, Yellow, Blue & White Colours. I am already satisfied this is the best & most beautiful Country in the World. We have had a delightful breeze all forenoon. arrived at Madison, Lee County, Iowa—

Madison, Lee Co, Iowa, is Situated on an elevated piece of table Land backed by a bluff of Some 150 feet high. there is better than 1500 inhabitants. buildings generally tolerably good Appearance. on a point above town (upper end of the Town is where Fort Madison formerly Stood)—They are building the State Penitentiary here; tis about half finished, built of very handsome Free Stone neatly faced. above the Main entrance is very neatly cut in relief a heavy Chain Work. it does not appear to be a place of great business, perhaps to near Burlington & Keokuk being about 14 miles from K. & 18 miles from B.— the half Breed Tract including from this place to Keokuk is in dispute which no doubt retards its improvement. the Country is beautiful. the Bank on which Madison Stands is very extensive & would afford room for a large City—I am obliged to Stay here untill to-morrow noon for the Stage unless a boat Should come up. 5 oClock in the evening, sitting at the Window at the Eagle Hotel (W. C. Steepe proprietor) from which I have a view of the river for Miles, two pretty Islands in front of me about the middle of the River which appears here to be considerably over a mile Wide. It looks here more like a Lake, being to the eye in the distance land bound all around. the Illinois bluffs stand up in bold releif on the oposite Shore—a very heavy Storm is approaching in the West. tis gathering & comeing up the River which runs nearly due West from this point—it looks very black and angry, thunder loud and flashes of forked lightning playing with great rapidity. Wind becomeing Very Strong, the Waves on the river very high, topped with White Caps—The Scene terrible & Sublime—a ferry Boat is on her way, makes for the Island, is caught in the Storm, she is tied up, the Clouds break—The torrents of rain forced on by wind is comeing up the River, raiseing a white foam on the face of the Water—the distant hills or bluffs are no longer Visable on the back ground, tis Close upon us, Wind, Rain, thunder and lightning is terrific. in the Street are Some people moveing, 2 waggons, 4 or 5 Women, Some Men & boys driving Cattle & Sheep. great efforts are Making by the Citizens to Save them from the Storm—they are barely saved from its force—but the poor Horses, Cattle & Sheep are left to its force—tis on us, tis terrible—we have no such Storms in Penna. it is over—Lasted about 15 minutes. all calm again. Clear in the West a beautiful Sunset—

I find a Masonic Lodge here, 2 divisions of Sons of Temperance— One Section of Cadets of T—one of daughters. not a liquor selling Establishment in the place. tis the most uniformly Temperate place I was ever in. the further I ascend the Mississippi the more Temperate. No Cholera here.

Tuesday, May 22. fine Morning. no Boat up yet—I feel anxious to get up to Burlington as I am informed my brother Jos. is there holding Court. the Supreme Court met there yesterday. I find

every person is acquainted with him. Steam Boats—Archer and Wisconsin has just passed down. rafts of Logs—laths—boards & Shingles are now arriving here, all from the Wisconsin River. the raft men are fine, hearty looking fellows. they are originally from different States & some half breed Indians,—half Indian, Half French. The Sons of Temperance here are Sweeping all before them. I am informed they have Initiated as Many as 30 of a Night.

I am wearied lying here, have put in my time talking to a German from the City of Navou—

The Mormons have all left. Sold out all their property to a French Company² who will no doubt make it a great place. He tells me they are establishing all Mechanical branches. about 700 have arrived in all there. there is to be 25,000 made up of French & Germans from the Rhine. they are buying Lands all around Navou on the Illinois Side.

Our Landlord W. C. Steepe is a W. W. Ward, a little pompous Englishman—1 oClock took the Stage for Burlington by way of Skunk River ferry. My Traveling Companion Since I left St. Louis, Mr. Keith, Mercht. of St Croix, Wisconsin—a very clever Fellow & a Mason & Odd Fellow—We Stick together—left after dinner in Stage for Burlington, about 32 Miles by Land. felt very unwell—very much debilitated. passed through a most beautiful and rich Country particularly between Skunk River & Madison. I think the Prairie called Green Bay Bottom is the most beautiful Sight I ever have seen. tis a Prairie about 9 or 10 Miles in length & from 3 to 4 Miles Wide. Skunk River bottom is well timbered. the River is a Stream about like the Loyalhanna. Country rolling from this River to Burlington. arrived at Burlington about 5 oClock P. M. where I found my Brother. The Supreme Court was sitting (Judges Greene and Kinney, associates) Burlington, Des Moines Co—stopped at The Barrett House, proprietor Fletcher. met Jas. Clarke & his brother from Greanbe

This town Originally called Flint Hill—The Indian name was Shoquokon, Flint or Rock Hill. beautifully elevated Situation on the West Side of the Mississippi River. a place of very considerable business. the town is very well built. houses are very good, generally tasty, Brick dwellings. a great many handsome residences on the More elevated part of the bluff. the number of inhabitants between 3,000 & 3,500. a splendid country back of this South & West. I find a great many people Crossing at this place, with them Ox teams, eight Oxen to a waggon & the Waggons built to float over Rivers. they are generally from Michigan & Indiana & Illinois—all bound for California—entire families, Men Women & Children—all a hardy looking people.—this place is situated on the West Bank of

²The Icarian Community, founded by Etienne Cabet, settled in Nauvoo in 1849, afterwards removed to Adams county, Iowa.

the Mississippi River. Was the first Seat of Government after the formation of the Territory of Iowa. the view of the City is extremely picturesque from the River. the Main part of the City is situated like an ampitheatre formed by the surrounding hills, beautiful buildings & private residences on the eminances around. from the location of Burlington it must always be a place of Considerable trade. the City is well built on modern Style. a very inteligent population. there are a number of Churches—Presbyterian, N. School & Old School, Baptist, Congregational, Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist. a goodly number of Steam Saw Mills, flouring Mills, founderies, &c, a Masonic Lodge, O. F. Lodge, two Devisions of Sons of T. Cadets Sisters, &c, &c. people remarkably Temperate.

I found my Brother Joseph holding Court here, him & his associates, Judge Kinney & Greene, both young Looking men—the Lawyers in attendance appear to be able & respectable looking men. About 40 Lawyers in attendance. the great half breed Tract Cases are on hand involving at least \$1,000,000 worth of property—great interest manifested. 4 or 5 excellent Hotels. The Barret House where I stop is an excellent house, Fletcher, proprietor; would be a Credit to any eastern City—tis a very extensive Concern & the arrangement very extensive, excellent—I have been here 2 days & 2 nights—was treated by being present at the practiseing of an excellent Band—Brass Band Composed of the Young Gentlemen of the City. Met with Lieut Buoy of the 16 Regt. a young Lawyer who knew Wm. in Mexico.—The River here is over $\frac{3}{4}$ of mile wide and Steam ferry Boats constantly plying between this and the Illinois Shore—the Illinois Shore lies low opposite this for some miles up & down the River.

Thursday the 24 May. left for Bloomington which is 60 Miles above. took Steam Boat, Anthony Wayne,³ 11 oClock forenoon. James Golden, Blacksmith, formerly of Hollidaysburgh died at Burlington the day before I arrived—Several Citizens have died within a few days, all of Cholera, among whom was a Mr. Jones just returned from St. Louis, one of the most extensive Merchants here—Country along from this place up to Bloomington generally along the River high Bluffs on the Iowa Side and low prairies on the Illinois Side—

Oquawka, County Seat of Henderson County, Illinois. 13 Miles above Burlington is a pretty looking little place, Containing over 500 inhabitants. buildings look fresh. a very good Court house, looks well from the River. tis located on the Margin of a Very extensive Prairie which extends as far as I can see. I am informed, with the

³THE BOATS, THE BOATS.—Our favorite, the Bon Accord, regularly supplies us with papers from below. She always passes here on her downward trip on Tuesday.

The Time and Tide for like attentions has our thanks.

The Anthony Wayne also is entitled to our thanks for like favors. Bloomington—Iowa Democratic Enquirer, June 9, 1849.

interruption of one bluff that it runs in about 7 or 8 miles from the town, that the Prairie extends back for near 50 Miles. our passengers are Composed of the Lumbermen from Wisconsin, St Josephs, Turkey River, &c, and one young Lawyer by name Brown—from D. of Columbia bound for Minasote, St Pauls,—in all about 30 passengers. the Lumbermen are Composed of Shrewd Scotchmen, Yankees & half breed Indians—Menomonies—Oquaka is built on the Site of an Old Indian Town—Saw here a Very beautiful Indian Bark Canoe very prettily modeled & painted in their way. Keithsburgh.

Keithsburgh, Illinois, a small town commenced about two years ago, perhaps 200 inhabitants. rather a promising town—some good houses. it has the appearance of an Active business place Situated on the upper end of a bluff on a level or flat. this town is the County Seat of Mercer Co. Illinois—

New Boston, Illinois Side, is situated on an elevated Bank which Stretches or lies along the River for some distance above and below the Town. The population about 200 to 250—opposite this on the Iowa side, is the mouth of the Iowa River which empties into the Mississippi by two mouths, an Island between. The Iowa River is a beautiful River, clear & rapid and navigable, with good Stage of Water up as far as Iowa City, 90 miles from its mouth.—a great many Islands in the Mississippi from Burlington up, and the Banks of the River on both Sides generally lined with thick growth of timber. The Iowa River is about 300 Yds wide. a good deal of lumber Comes down it—

Point Louisa or Wallace's Old Landing, 15 miles below Bloomington, a Small place, a shipping Point—from this point up to Bloomington there is a great many Islands. about 7 Miles below Bloomington the most beautiful Prairies open out on the Iowa side and the Island called Muskatine Island is splendid land formed by a slough that puts out from the River. this slough is full of Wild Ducks, Geese, &c. & on the Prairie Snipe, Prairie Hens & Woodcock—as most of the Slough & Island along here are.—I arrived at Bloomington at Seven oClock. find it to be a very considerable town, excellent Landing, a great crowd on the Wharf.

Stopped at the American House, Borelands. Mr. Boreland accompanied me up to My Brother's. found Mary & the family all well and very glad to see me. found Kennedy, Wm. & Joseph to be fine, promising Young men. Georgianna is a charming girl. Set up late talking with the family—12 oClock retired to bed.

Friday morning May 24 [25]. after a good Sleep got up and after breakfast took a look at the town. very much pleased. Joseph's residence is on an elevated site which commands a view of the River for Miles up & down—

Called to see Ann Brown, Black Girl. found she was married & has three very pretty little Black Children. She was the most de-

lighted creature. Showed me her children, boasted of her husband & She calls her Oldest child Mary after sister Mary & little Mary, & her son she calls William after myself, & She Says She often has told her husband that she would like to give us one of them we took such good Care of her. She looks Well, dont See that She has changed Much. Met. with Col. Thos. Isett. called to See also Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Boreland, Miss Culbertson. The town all in mourning caused by the death of Some of their most worthy citizens, particularly Miss Parvin,⁴ whose remains was brot up from St Louis this morning in the *Oswego*.^{4a}

Bloomington is a fine town, one of the most important points in the State. its Situation on one of the great bends of the Mississippi has great commercial advantages; is the seat of justice of Muscatine County. Contains about 2000 inhabitants, is the Natural depository for a vast amount of trade from the Surrounding Country, has many neat Residences & Several Spacious Brick Mercantile Establishments—a large Steam Mill, One Smaller One, two printing Establishments, 6 churches, 4 Physicians, 8 Lawyers, a neat Court house & Jail, Masonic Lodge, &c., with a due proportion of Merchts., Mechanics, &c. and 2 Divisions of Sons of Temperance, 1 Section of Cadets, Odd Fellows Lodge. the town is very prettily situated, in part on a level on the river for two streets back, when the ground rises and the remaining Street is elevated in benches, the whole Standing in a rise enclosed by a range of high bluffs which runs around it in a Semicircular form, forming beautifull Sites for residences. from the bluffs there is a beautifull View of the town below and of the Mississippi for Miles up and down. all steam Boats land here, passing up & down and as the Country improves above and back of it, it must increase the trade & importance of the place. wrote home to Wm.

Saturday, May 26. cloudy, some rain in the Morning, promised to clear up about 10 o'clock. walked about, took a view of the Town. Several Steam Boats arrived. everything appears new. find Several of the Citizens are yet but Strangers. I like the appearance of things very well. much yet to do in gradeing Streets, &c. &c.

Sunday, 27 May—Another Cloudy day & cold. Went to Presbyterian Church in the forenoon, herd Mr. Pratt preach, rather a promising preacher, rather diffident (young). Evening went to Methodist

⁴In St. Louis, of cholera, on Sunday 20th inst., at the residence of J. P. Mulford, Miss Lydia Harris Parvin, daughter of John A. and _____ Parvin, of this place, in the 18th year of her age. Bloomington—Iowa *Democratic Enquirer*, May 26, 1849.

^{4a}REGULAR PACKET,—From St. Louis to Burlington, Bloomington and Rock Island. The staunch and elegant passenger and freight steamboat, OSWEGO, Thomas S. Battelle, Master, will run as a regular packet from St. Louis to the above named ports during the season. Bloomington—Iowa *Democratic Enquirer*, May 26, 1849.

Church, herd Mr. Harris⁵ preach. he is an Englishman, rather a Strong man, fine Voice and preaches with great Confidence.

Mr. Pratt's text 5 Ch. Math.—Ye are the light of the World. Mr. Harris' text 24 Ch. Math. 29 to 35 V. inclusive. The Methodists are the largest Congregation here & Very respectable. the Presbyterians has a Small Congtn. but very respectable—The town appears very Orderly on Sabbath day.

Monday, May 28. morning Clear, promise of a pleasant day. rode out today with Mr. Wallace to look at the country lying between Bloomington & Cedar River. for the first 1½ Miles the broken river bluffs continue well timbered; passing this we enter upon the Prairie, a most delightful region, an undulating Prairie for twenty Miles all arranged in Squares or oblong Sections, half Sections or quarter Sections of Land, Some of which are handsomely improved. Joseph's Tract lies in this Prairie, a very pretty place. the lanes wide & beautiful. as we approach Cedar River tis more broken & again Timbered. Saw two Prairie Chickens and a great variety of flowers on the open part of the Prairie; the whole is a perfect garden. Visited the Odd Fellows Lodge this evening. Recd a letter from William, greatly relieved to hear from home.

Tuesday, 29 May. 10 oClock, clear & pleasant Morning. Started with Kennedy for Tipton, Cedar County. passed through a beautiful Country, Woodland & Prairie alternately, 25 Miles to Tipton. Saw a number of Prairie Hens and Quails also a Species of Squirrel precisely like our Common Gray Squirrel—Something less in size and head a little longer, Colour Same. they Burrow in the ground in the Prairies.—we passed through a Very extensive Prairie—something near a Circular form—would I think Measure in Circumference 70 or 80 Miles. a beautiful View, undulating, with Small groves interspersed, about 7 miles wide, some places perhaps 10 Miles. Surface undulating and the Shadows of the Clouds passing over them gives the whole the appearance of a Vast Lake ruffled by the wind. Some places you have a View for 20 Miles without interuption, the whole enclosed in the distance by the distant bluffs of the Surrounding Streams Covered with timber untill Colour is lost in the distance, the whole Covered with flowers of deep red, yellow, Purple & White. wish my friends at home could be here to enjoy the sight.

Arrived at Tipton, 2 oClock. Stopped with Jno. Culbertson, found here also J. C. Betts & family, J. Ennis & son. Tipton is a very pretty little Town, the County town of Cedar County, Situated in the center of the County & the seat of Justice; Contains about 3 or 400 Inhabitants. the town is Situated on a beautiful Prairie, about the Centre of it. Prairie about 6 Miles wide — perhaps 10 in length,

⁵John Harris, pastor Methodist Church, 1847-48, 1855, 1857. *History of Muscatine Co. West. Hist. Co. 1879.*

timbered all around it; about 5 Miles from Cedar River. the town is all frame buildings painted white, which gives it a very neat & airy appearance. tis very healthy—people very Orderly & plain. Majority, Methodists & Congregationalists. good Schools all through this country, filling up Very fast.

rode out this evening with a Mr. Friend to look at some unentered Prairie Land. he Conducted me to Some delightfull locations about $2\frac{1}{2}$ Miles from town. fixed on three quarter Section—Worthy of attention. intend going to the East of this about same distance, $2\frac{1}{2}$ Miles, to Morrow where he thinks I will like it better. I find difficulty in getting as much together as I want, being cut up in 40 & 80 Acre tracts, also in getting timber & water on the tracts. I go to morrow with a hope I shall be able to include a good Stream of Water. no prettier Country in the World,—a perfect garden. my greatest trouble is I find that Speculators have every where Secured the best of the Woodland. the only plan is to select good Prairie Land, well watered & buy 20 or 40 acres of Wood Land to Supply it. any quantity can be bought at \$5 p Acre. The Woodland is generally on bluffs. The Prairie Land is far preferable for farming purposes—you can Select the most beautiful farms of 160—280 or even a whole Section that will every foot of it be like a garden.

Wednesday, 30 May. after breakfast Started in Company with Mr. Friend, Kennedy & Jas. Ennis to view some government Land. traveled East about 3 Miles to the great Prairie. very much pleased with the Land, Selected $\frac{3}{4}$ Sections, if I cant please myself better. Swamped in a slough today. dined with Jeremiah Betts & family. Started for home to Bloomington 1 oClock. Saw a great many quails, large snipes & Rabbits today. The land Selected here is about to the Eastern line $2\frac{1}{2}$ Miles, to Western Boundary $1\frac{1}{4}$ Miles, lying on and including Sugar Creek.

Started for Bloomington at 2 oClock. reached home for tea.

Thursday, June 1st. rode out with T. Isett to look at the Country. Isett has put me on a plan of finding all the Government Land in Musketine County. intended to ride out North to look at a pelce $\frac{1}{4}$ Section with Mr. Boreland but was prevented by rain—rained all evening—Telegraphed home, not being able to do it sooner the Battery being out of order.

Friday, June 2d. rode out with T. Isett, Selected 2 qr. Sections 6 Miles from Town, on the Prairie. caught in a Storm, got wet, returned by one OClock, remained in the house, evening wet.—Rev'd Johnston^e called, agreed to go to Iowa City in the morning—if clear—this night is a fine clear night. have a fine view of the river from Joseph's door; two Steam Boats in view, their fire & smoke as they sail along has a fine effect. the scene before me is very fine.

^eRev. G. J. Johnson was pastor of the Burlington First Baptist Church at its organization, April 1, 1849. *History of Des Moines Co.* West Hist. Co. 1873.

Saturday, June 3d. Foggy morning. set out at 8 o'clock in company with Rev'd Mr. Johnston of Burlington. having heavy rains yesterday, found the roads bad, particularly in the neighborhood of Cedar River.

Cedar River is about as large a Stream as the Kiskeminetas. Steam Boats are now running up it for some distance. passed through a most Splendid Country, Prairies from 10 to 15 Miles Wide, rather more flat than the Prairies in Cedar County. fine roads from Cedar River to Iowa City. arrived at the City about 4 o'clock, 33 miles. put up at Mr. Crummy's⁷ Hotel; a very excellent House & very pleasant Landlord.

The City is laid out on the margin of a very extensive Prairie 15 Miles Wide, Situated on a lovely rise on the Iowa River, a Stream Something like the Conemaugh in Pa. The City is well built up but Scattered,—a number of very fine Churches, Baptist, Old School Presbyterians, New School Presbyterians, Universalist, Catholic, & a very fine building called the Mechanics Association Hall in which Schools are kept and in which the Sons of Temperance & Masons meet. The State House is a splendid Stone Edfice not yet finished, and a very extensive Enclosure or grounds enclosed around it. the Streets are Wide & beautifully laid out. population over 1,500. a great many beautiful building scites around it and a number of Very handsome residences & improvements. have here also Two Methodist Churches, The Episcopal & Radicals, 8 Lawyers, 7 or 8 Physicians. found the Crummy family exceedingly kind & interesting. they are particular friends of Mary & Joseph's. I like the people here better than any part I have been in. everything looks more like home. found many of the first men here very kind & friendly, particularly Doctor Lowe,⁸ Secretary of State Bunn,⁹ Col Williams,¹⁰ late Secretary, both Masons. attended this evening their Masonic Lodge, a very good one. there is also here an Odd Fellows Lodge.

Sunday morning, June 4th. a fine Morning—went with the Ladies Mrs. Clarke & the Miss Crummys to Methodist Church, Text 2d Chronicles, 4 Chapter, two last verses of the chapter, a very good Sermon preached.

Afternoon went to Baptist church, heard a very good preacher, Mr. Braybrook of Gelena. at 7 o'clock in the evening went again to hear Mr. Johnston of Burlington, Baptist. had a very elequent discourse, text in Ecclesiastes upon the duties of Preachers & hearers.

Monday, June 5. rode out through the Country over the Iowa River opposite to the city in Company with Mr. Clarke,¹¹ a young Lawyer, son in law of Mr. Crummy. do not like the Land so well as that

⁷John Crumme, landlord of Crumme House.

⁸Dr. Enos Lowe was Receiver of Public Monies at Iowa City, 1849.

⁹Josiah H. Bonney was Secretary of State, 1848-50.

¹⁰Col. Jesse Williams was Secretary of the Territory of Iowa, 1845.

¹¹William Penn Clarke.

in Ceder Co. & that in Muskatine between Bloomington & this City, altho tis all good. afternoon attended to business at the Land office then turned in with the Ladies, Mrs. Fails, Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Brown & the two Miss Crummys in Compy with Doctor Lowe, Col. Jesse Williams and Mr. Clarke & Mr. Fails, spent the evening with them and went again with them to hear Mr. Johnston preach. heard an eloquent sermon, text was John, 3d Chapter, 18 V, Condemn'd already. after sermon in Company with the preacher, Mr. Johnston, we all went to the Crummy House and was very agreeably entertained. They have an excellent choir here Composed of a Union from the several Churches. Mr. & Mrs. Fails¹² are the leaders. they use Bass Viol & Violins. I have so far been very much pleased with the people; they are plain, cheerfull and hospitable.

Tuesday, June 6. took Breakfast with Mr. and Mrs. Fails. Mrs. Fails is a fine Woman, a Yankee, a great Manager & leader, formerly a teacher at Fort Atkinson, I believe of Domestic Economy. a great friend of Mason Williams. She is a perfect Major, can entertain Company with any Woman I ever saw. $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 o'clock started with Rev'd Johnston, Rev. Archibald & wife of Devenport for Bloomington. had a Very pleasant ride. reached Bloomington 4 o'clock. found all well. recd William's letter of the 22d May, very much relieved to hear all is well at home.

Wednesday, 7 June. fine morning. when at Iowa City I located for Wm. of Land $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Section near Tipton, Ceder Co. and $\frac{1}{4}$ Section Near Bloomington, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ Miles out on the Tipton road.

Went to the Court House to day to hear their proceedings in Court. Judge Grant¹³ of Devenport presides. No associate Judges in this State. the Bar here rather thin, best Lawyers are Mr. Woodward, Whitaker and Butler. balance, 2 or three, Very ordinary indeed. Woodward is the best read man by far. not much business in any of the Courts. Agencies & Collections principle business and Speculateing a pretty good opening for a young Man. a very heavy rain this evening.

Thursday, June 8th. clear & cool Morning after a very heavy rain last Night, Sun Warm, Streets drying fast. as I have to remain till Joseph can return I have Concluded to go up to Galena in the first Boat & see that part of the Country.—

Thursday, June 8th. Cont'd at & spent the Evening at Joseph's with Mr. and Mrs. Senat and Mrs. Popp, a German Lady. was entertained by Mrs. Popp playing on the Guitar & Singing. She Sings well, has Sung in the Operas, has a fine Voice indeed. Sings well.

6 o'clock in the evening took passage on the Oswego Boat, Capt. Battelle, for Devenport, Rock Island & during the night passed

¹²Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Fales.

¹³1847. In April, James Grant was elected District Judge of the Second Judicial District. Wilkie's Davenport Past and Present. 1858.

Rockingham. arrived at Devenport between 11 & 12 oClock in the night, after touching at Stevenson, took Lodgeings at the Le Clare House,¹⁴ Landlord Mr. Gayle.¹⁵ a Splendid house.

Friday morning, June 9th. very clear, warm morning. took a look at the town and Surrounding Country. Devenport is Situated on the Iowa Side of the River on a Very extensive flat of Land, gently rising from the River Mississippi for a Mile back, when the bluffs rise to considerable hight affording most beautifull Scites for improvements. This is a charming place; buildings good but in Some parts Scatterd; Streets very Wide and beautified with Trees on each side; Some very pretty residences; a great deal of taste displayed. we have a fine View of the River both up & down. the population is about from 1,100 to 1,200. the town has the appearance of a More Ancient town than any I have seen on the Mississippi. directly opposite on the Illinois Side lies Spread out in full view Rock Island and Fort Stevenson, a Town that appears to be a place of business, containing a population of 1,800 or 2000. has a clean neat appearance from this Side. Devenport is the County Seat of Scott county. Supports two Lawyers, four Doctors, has Seven Churches—Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregationalist, Baptist, Campbelites, New Presbyterians, Catholic, Episcopal. Catholic & Congregationalists & Methodists are the most numerous. No Cholera here—a healthy place. in Sight a little above is Fort Armstrong Situated on Rock Island, a very delightful place 3 Miles long & better than a mile wide. Thomas Drum lives at the Fort, also Doctr Hewett of Williamsburgh lives there. Hiram Price lives in Devenport. Met with John Rouser here. he is a Justice of the peace; Hiram Price, Acting Recorder.

Rock River enters four Miles below on the Illinois Side. this River is navigable for 50 to 70 Miles up from Mouth. two large Steam flouring Mills that Manufts 620 Bals of flour per Week, One Steam Saw Mill. abundance of Iron back of this, 40 Miles in Jackson County. liveing, everything, cheaper in this Country than in Penna. Eight or ten stores here, good ones, Some groceries, 3 Drug Stores, One Regular Hotel,—2 *Doggaries*, One Odd Fellows' Lodge, One Masonic Lodge, One Devision of Sons of Temperance. a very Temperate place, more so than Stevenson. in Stevenson One *Masonic Lodge*, One *Chapter*, One Odd Fellows Lodge, One Division Sons of T—

¹⁴Le Claire House. It was built in 1839, at a cost of \$35,000, by Antoine LeClaire, and was at the time a marvel of beauty and magnitude; and was not excelled anywhere in the Mississippi Valley. It was for a time Davenport proper,—inasmuch as it was the rallying point for all residents of the city, and during the summer was a resort for visitors from St. Louis and other southern cities, who came here with their families to ruralize, hunt, escape warm weather and yellow fever. Wilkie's Davenport Past and Present. 1858.

¹⁵Mr. Gayle's name not given in the list of landlords. A William H. Gayle was a Davenport pioneer of 1840.—Ed.

a very fine college¹⁶ at Devenport under the Direction of the Congregationalists; a Very fine building, beautifully situated on the bluffs in rear of the town.

rained this evening. Steam Boat Wisconsin¹⁷ came up this evening. too much Crowded, did not take passage. 10 oClock Steam Boat Dr. Franklin,¹⁸ Packet, came up bound for falls of St Anthony. took passage on her for Galena. Boat Crowded with passengers. passed in the Night Parkhurst at the head of the Rapids, Camanche—Iowa Side.

Saturday, June 10. Sun rise arrived at Albany, Illinois, a small place, apparently new; Some good buildings, good warehouse, population about 100, fine country back of it. passed Fulton City on the Illinois side, situated on an extension flat, a promising looking place about 250 inhabitants;—& Lyons, Iowa Side, a small place, population about 75 to 100, pretty situation. country along here very pretty on both sides—

Sabula, Jackson Co. Ia. situated on an Island on the Iowa Side of the Main channel. Situation is high & beautifull; Town scattered, one or two Warehouses, a Hotel & a very pretty situation. Island 2 or 3 miles long & appears to be over one Mile Wide. two Miles to Savannah.

Sevannah on Illinois Side, situated on the River bank on a narrow strip of flat land which puts out into a beautifull valley where the town stands; about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, rather low for health. town has rather a dull appearance, building very common frames. but one brick building in this place. population I suppose to be about 300. took in 3 or 4 passengers & about 50 sacks of corn here. a great place for Wooding.

about 11 oClock cleared up & sun came out after a dull cloudy morning, very pleasant. amused myself in looking at the country on each side of the River. the Iowa side is decidedly preferable; the bluffs put in closer to the River here & a great many Islands. the Illinois side for Some distance is a high bluff of bare Sand banks. the Iowa Side covered with a luxuriant growth of timber. I have all this forenoon amused myself in looking at the fish jumping out of the Water, Pike, Salmon & Sturgeon. I have seen Sturgeon four feet, I think, long and Pike from 2 to 3 feet. Salmon generally appear to be from a foot to 18 inches long. passed Apple River, a small River on the Illinois side. took 40 bals. of flour in.

¹⁶Iowa College. The first building was erected (near Western Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Streets) * * * * *. It was a small, one-story brick edifice, with a plain cupola. * * * * *. The trustees were incorporated under the statute, June 4, 1847. Wilkie's Davenport Past and Present. 1858.

¹⁷The officers of the Wisconsin favored us with St. Louis dates of the 18th. Muscatine—Iowa Democratic Enquirer, July 21, 1849.

¹⁸Dr. Franklin, No. Two.—A new, fast and elegantly furnished boat. * * * * *. We advise those who travel to try the Dr. Franklin, No. Two. Bloomington—Iowa Democratic Enquirer, June 9, 1849.

a great many passengers on Board. we have Representatives of every state nearly on Board, Several Scotchmen, half breed Indians & traders. we have 4 Pennsylvanians bound for Minnesota. All intelligent, hardy young men & very orderly & decent in their deportment. The scenery here is beautiful. Some beautiful locations on the Iowa Side. we are sailing now along Jackson County in that State.

Bellview, Jackson Co., Iowa, a flourishing town 12 miles from Galena. this is a choice location; tis situated on a high bank & flanked by the highest bluffs I have seen in the State. the scenery around the town is very romantic, the Rocks jut out & are piled up in grand Confusion. in the rear of the town is most beautiful ridges covered with a fine groth of timber. there is here a Splendid flouring mill, Some Warehouses, Taverns, Stores, & population I suppose about 350, a good ferry and a number of Waggon & people Crossing from the Illinois Side into Iowa to settle. there is now on the Bank 6 or 7 Waggon and Something like fifty Emigrants.

Fever River, ascended this River 8 miles to Galena. this River is about as wide as the Schuylkill but much deeper. there is a great many Islands in the Mississippi at the Mouth of this River, along this River on the right side the hills put into the River in the Shape of Mounds bare of Timbers. as we ascend, both Sides of the River assumes the Same appearance. this River is Very Crooked. arrived at Galena 1 oClock.

Galena is Situated on the two sides of Fever River with a draw Bridge Connecting. the Town is built on Steep bluffs on both sides of the River resembling Mounds, one towering over the other & forming numerous revines & Mounds. the River Street narrow & the buildings fronting it generally built with their back Walls to the hill. the Town off the river St presents a Scattered appearance for a Mile & an half along the River. Many of the highest hills are beautifully improved. buildings generally good with a great Many Splendid residences overlooking the Town. Many of the Streets are very Crooked as they follow the revines amid the hills. The population over 6,000. there is five Presbyterian Churches, 1 Methodist, - Baptist, One Lutheran, 2 Catholic. the business of the place is brisk; a great Many drays and Ox teams hauling Lead. a Merchant informed me the principle trade is the Lead. Over 700,000 Bars of Lead is Shipped from this place annually. the surrounding Country is full of the ore and furnaces all around at the distance of $\frac{1}{4}$ to 6 & 8 Miles.

regular lines of Steam Boats run up this far. the River is not Navigable above this place.—their wharf here has quite a business appearance; the pig lead is piled up Very neatly as high as my hed and Stands all along the wharf in Squares of about 20 piles in a Square, and in the sun presents a fine appearance. I walked out $\frac{1}{4}$

Mile to a furnace. while our Boat was discharging & taking on freight & procured Some Ore. I am much pleased with the City of Galena. Their Churches are Splendid; indeed, there is as fine Blocks of four-Story buildings here as are in any City Eastward. their business houses arranged in Complete City Style. the City may be said to be located in a trough with the River in the Center and amid the hills on each Side, half concealed & half disclosed, you see that the various Streets follow the reveses among the hills.—5 oClock P. M. Boat turned & put down again, then up the Mississippi.

There is an Excellent Temperance Hotel here. a large Devn. of Sons, Masonic Lodge,—O. F. Lodge, good Schools under the School Laws of Illinois. arrived at Debuque after dark. this appears to be a considerable place, the County Seat of Dubuque Co., Iowa. after discharging some freight proceeded up the River. 10 oClock went to bed.

Sunday morning, June 11th. Morning Clear & fine. begins to feel a change of Climate, tis much cooler, a pure, Sharp breese. now about 3 miles above French Town, an old French Settlement about 15 miles below Prairie DuChemin. passed in the night Peru, Cassville & Prairie Le Porte, small and unimportant places—likely to go down Since the removal of the Indians. the River & Surrounding Country is beautifull here. immediately on the River along here there is on both sides from One to two Miles of Bottom and that backed by high bluffs piled up in the form of Cones, bare of timber except here & there a Solitary one or two hills all green & beautiful. passed Mouth of Turkey River in the night near Cassville. we now have Wisconsin on the right hand & Iowa on the left. the Country on both sides is beautifull.

landed at McGregors¹⁰ Ferry, Iowa side, Clayton Co. directly opposite we have in View Prairie Du Chemin and Fort Crawford. The Fort looks exceeding well from this point; very extensive improvements. the buildings painted white as chalk, the Town above—both are Situated on a very extensive Prairie that runs up & down the River as far as the eye Can reach and from One to two Miles broad. on the back ground a continued range of high bluffs from 200 to 300 feet high and perfectly green with but little timber

¹⁰The following note was made by the writer in the back of the journal:—Ed.

"Alex McGregor of McGregors Landing, Clayton county, Iowa, I found on visiting it the second time, to be a decendant of Rob Roy McGregor. He has settled there and Several of the Old Clan are gathering around him. He showed to us the original Seal and Signet of Rob Roy, T. W. B. Heming. One of which is the ancient Clan Seal. The inscription is in Gaelic.

Triogal Ma Dh'ream. or
I am of royal descent, &
Een dhn bait spair nocht. or
Slay and spare not.

engraved on a blood stone from Loch Lomond in Perthshire. Helen McGregor, his daughter, is a fine bouncing girl, a little proud of her ancestry."

on them. the timber is in Small groves of Cedar & Oak which dots the hill sides. the bluff Slopes towards the Prairie by falling off in broken ridges or Mounds nearly the shape of Cones, growing smaller & change to the form of an Oven as they close in upon the Prairie. the whole Scenery is delightfull. This is an ancient French town or Settlement.

crossed the River to Prairie Du Chein and took in 400 Bals. of Flour. a fine Steam Mill here. on approaching the Shore I saw the first Indian. he came down to the bank of the River and took his seat on the Grass to look at the Boat landing. after landing he came on board with his interpreter, the famous old man Reed, a native of Kentucky who has been a great many years with the Indians, Married to a Squaw and in the employment of the American Fur Company. The Indian is a chief of the Winnebagoes; Name, Ouna-kot-a-ka, or Big Bear; a large fine looking Indian dressed in Calico, Short Buckskin leggons, Red Blanket over his shoulders; a very pleasant looking yet degnified fellow. immediately opposite to this place in Iowa on Turkey River was their late residence. they were not long since removed pretty much by force to the West Side of the Mississippi near St Peters and are very much dissatisfied. say they have no good hunting ground there. Many of them have returned to their former home and this chief's business is to gather them up & induce them to go home. He says tis hard to leave their former hunting grounds & the homes of their Fathers but he wishes to have no trouble with his great Father, the Presdt. Poor Indians! I have had a long talk with this Chief through his interpreter. he is a noble specimen of the Red Man. he says the last winter has been very hard on them.

The Town Prairie Du Chein is Scattered over the Prairie, population over 500, made up principally of French Creoles, half Indians & negroes, a mixed race generally. The American Fur Compy. has a large Store here.

The Fort Crawford stands on a rise in the Prairie & is a very tasty improvement. The English of Prairie Du Chein is "The land of Dogs," being originally inhabited by the Dog chief, Dog. Village formerly in great numbers. a few very pleasant French Families here.²⁰ The Wisconsin River empties in below this place about 4 miles.

5 oClock afternoon, from P Du Chien up to the line of Iowa State, (upper Iowa Rivers mouth). the bluffs have been growing higher & higher, presenting to the River the appearance of the Gable end of houses and a Solid Rock front. the hills here look generally like a Cone cut in two with the flat side presented to the

²⁰Carver found a considerable town on the Mississippi near the mouth of the Wisconsin, called by the French "La Prairie les Chiens", which is now Prairie du Chien, or the Dog Prairie, named after an Indian chief who went by the dignified name of "The Dog." Flandrau's History of Minnesota. 1900.

River. on the Wisconsin the Shores are generally low & the hills about a mile back continue to have the appearance they have at P Du Chien.²¹ discription of the bluffs on the Iowa side along Allamakee Co. for 20 miles below the Minnesota Line, Iowa River.²² the flags²³ represented mark the Graves of distinguished Winnebago Indians. they are flying on the hills. that are, I suppose 350 feet high. Allamakee & Winnesheek Counties was the great Settlement, also Clayton Co., of the Indians. passed here Capila Rock²⁴ where there Stands a Singular Rock, an Indian God painted up by the Indians & worshipped by them. the Capila Mound or Rock stands a short distance above on the Iowa side.²⁵ on the Wisconsin side stands the Old Indian Village Winnesheek. Winesheek. innumerable pigeons here on the low grounds & Islands. arrived at the mouth of Bad Axe,²⁶ the old Battle ground of Black Hawk on the Wisconsin Side.²⁷

we now have Minnesota territory on the left side and Wisconsin on the right. I find a great change in the temperature of the atmosphere. our course all day has been from N. W. to North. the country back from the River, both sides, is level, a great part of it putting off into rolling Prairies. to me tis a very interesting country. the scenery & general features of it entirely new to me. never could a country be better adapted to the life the Indian leads, the hills and reveses furnishing shelter for them during the winter and the country back the finest hunting grounds. good Timber all through this country along the streams. A great many Islands in the River from Bad Axe up for some distance. the sun is setting and a beautiful sunset it is. Our course now is nearly due North. close to our Boat a Cat 3 feet long just jumped Clear out of the Water. a great many fish in the River here, Sturgeon, Pike, Pickerel, Bass, &c. passed Coon Slough here. the River is very narrow & rapid. the Country back on both sides of the River is a Mineral Region. about 40 Miles back on the Wisconsin region is a Copper Mine & on the Iowa Side Lead all through it, also Iron. went to bed 10 oClock.

Monday, 12th June. this morning cloudy, looks like haveing rain. found myself on getting up approaching Wabbisha, an Indian town. Sous or Sioux. tis situated on a very extensive Prairie. looks as tho it was 15 miles long & 4 or 5 Miles Wide. there is a Village of Some twenty five Bark Lodges or houses and above it a short dis-

²¹Original journal shows sketch giving the appearance of the hills around Prairie du Chien.

²²Original journal has sketch showing shape of the mounds around Prairie du Chien.

²³Referring to sketch in original journal, probably of Ft Crawford.

²⁴Painted Rock, Allamakee county.

²⁵Original journal shows sketch of Caplin Rock and Indian God ravines filled with fine springs.

²⁶Battle of Bad Axe, August 2, 1832.

²⁷Original journal shows sketch of battle ground of Bad Axe.

tance about 10 or 12 Tents. the little Indians are running about the lodges the old ones sitting about. some few by pairs are seen in the distance apparently hunting their Ponies, and Cattle are grazing in flocks over the Prairie. the Prairie is a beautifull One, belongs to the Sioux yet, not purchased of them. about a Mile above the Village there is an enclosure of Pickets and a Mound, the Grave of one of their Principal Chiefs.²⁸ passed in the night mouth of Black River—Wisconsin & Root River. River of the Mountain passed this morning. on the Minnesota Side the White Wolf River.

Indian Graves along the Shores built over with logs and a post set at the head painted white & red with a round head Striped red & white—marked in Picture writeing. the Sous or Sioux Indians are a noble looking race. in this district what they call the lower Band reside. passed Zumbra or Drift River Minnesota Side. immediately above the mouth of this River is an Encamoment of Sioux and has the appearance of a Sugar Camp. the young Indians appear to be naked, jumping, clapping their hands & hooping at us as we pass, Men and Squaws setting about their lodges looking on.

the river is very full of Islands for some distance above Drift River. indeed, untill we approach Lake Pepin the bluffs still have the same appearance that they have from Prairie Du Chein up to Bad Axe, but stand back further from the River. The Musketoes are very bad here when we approach or lay to the Shore to Wood. they are very anoying in the timberlands along the river, also what they call Buffalo Gnats are bad. I feel sensibly the change of Climate; the air is quite cool and braceing. very pure & delightfull Water in this country. must be a very healthy Country.

I find all kinds of people pushing up for the new territory. we have on Our Boat French, Germans, Pennsylvanians, Ohioans & from Illinois, N. York, Massachusetts, Maryland & Virginia. Majority from Penna. & Illinois. (now Wooding 12 miles below Lake Pepin). Young Davis of Chester Co. Pa. defeated here—his retreat to the Boat, &c.³⁰ passed Wabasha, The Half breed Village, built up in French Style. a great many Indians on the bank of the river looking at the boat. here I see the first Indians on horse back scampering over the Prairie below the village, and above, droves of Indians coming over the hills in Indian file with great loads on their backs.

The Half breed tract includes all on the Minnesota Side from Drift River up to Red Wing. the neighborhood of this village is the most beautifull Country in the world for beauty of location. the Prairie on which the Village is, together with the surrounding hills, cant be excelled. This tract runs along the river for 50 miles

²⁸Original journal shows sketch of Sioux village and the surrounding hills.

³⁰Evidently a note made by the writer which he intended to elaborate and did not.

and includes all the Territory for a day's journey back. tis not yet purchased of the Indians. when it is it will afford the best opportunity for speculation. tis just at the entrance of Lake Pepin. it commences & runs down the River for 50 Miles. all the country back is a Mineral Region. the Prairie on which the Village stands affords a scite for a City that would contain 1,000,000 of a population, with a most splendid Bank that never will overflow, and on the back ground a beautifull range of hills covered with splendid groves of timber of beautifull foilage. The half breed Indians are a mixture of French & Indians. they are generally lighter coloured than the full bloods. there is a great many full bloods in here, men, Squaws & children. lying about on the bank of the River the young lads are very lively, cut a great many capers and generally very fantastically dressed.

as we enter the Lake Pepin the Water is very rapid. Lake Pepin is an enlargement of the River; it opens out to the width of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 or 5 miles wide. passed mouth of Chippaway River just before entering the Lake. it comes in on the Wisconsin side. Lake Pepin is 22 miles long & from 4 to 5 miles wide. some splendid country on each side, perticularly on the Minnesota side. the most beautiful Cornelion is found on the bank of this Lake. at the head of this Lake on the Wisconsin side Stands the famous Rock called the Lovers Leap, or Maiden Rock, the tale of the Lovers leap or Indian girl jumping off of it is founded here. tis said to be a fact. her People wanted her to marry a Trader, and rather than do it she threw herself off this rock. tis a perpendicular Rock 300 feet high, at the termination of a bluff that puts into the river. stands close to the River or Lake. face smothe as follows:³¹

on the Minnesota side the half breed tract continues. on the Wisconsin side is the tract of Country known by the name of the Carver Claim.³² passed Mouth of Rush River on the Wisconsin side. I am indebted to a Mr. James McPhail, long a trader & resident of this Country, now lives on the Willow River Lake St Croix, for names of places, &c.

The Islands for 5 or 6 Miles above the Lake are alive with Pid-geons. there are millions of them on all sides. A very heavy rain, —the river is riseing very fast. passed the Crow Wing Village of Indians. they appear to be cultivating considerable ground.³³ a

³¹Original journal shows two sketches—side view of Maiden Rock, and front view showing the Lover's Leap.

³²The first traveler and author visiting and describing Minnesota after France lost her American possessions was Jonathan Carver. Starting from Boston in June, 1766, Carver traveled to the strait of Macinac and Green Bay, and then by the canoe route of the Fox, Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers to the area of Minnesota. Here he spent the following winter with tribes of the Sioux. At his return east, begun in the spring of 1767, he made a treaty, as it may be called, with two of the Sioux chiefs, who formally granted to him a large tract of land on the east side of the Mississippi, including the area of the present site of St. Paul. Minnesota in Three Centuries, p. 281. 1908.

³³Original journal shows a sketch of Red Wing, a Sioux village.

great many men, Squaws & young children & dogs on the bank of the river looking at our Boat, two young Indians courseing their ponies. all the grown Indians have their blankets over their shoulders but many of the young ones are naked. tis a novel sight to me. there is 22 Lodges and a Missionary House, Catholic, in this Village.

this evening's clear, a very beautiful sun set. we have left the Mississippi and entered the St Croix River, now sailing up St Croix Lake after passing up a narrow neck from the mouth or outlet. This Lake is about from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles wide & about 30 miles long; the most beautiful sheet of Water I ever saw. tis as smoothe as glass and as clear as Crystal, with rock bound shores nearly all the way up. the bluffs are about one hundred & fifty feet high with a gradual slope to the water's edge. tis the intention to run up to Still Water & Marine Mills above the head of the Lake 12 miles.—the point where this River empties into the Mississippi must become an important point, a fine location for a town. there is now there a very good settlement, a store, warehouse, &c. &c.

in ascending this Lake our course is due West it runs from West to East, the night is cool & clear. cant sleep, the Boat is full of musquitoes, haveing received a large supply where we last Wooded on the Mississippi. passed Willow River's mouth 6 miles below Stillwater. a warehouse & some buildings here. arrived at Stillwater, discharged freight & passengers here. Stillwater is at the head of the Lake. a very brisk place; is the rival of St Paul's. population is from 3 to 500. buildings very good, frame, all painted white, a large warehouse, good wharf, &c. &c. discharged freight & passengers here.

pushed up the river St Croix 12 miles fruther to Marine Mills, discharged more freight here & some passengers. good Saw Mills here; a place of some business, particularly in the lumber trade. returned down to the Mississippi, haveing run up the St Croix about 50 miles. The Marine Mills are owned by a Compy., built on what was called by the Chippawas, Fall River; fine water power. tis 25 miles from this point by land across to St Peter's on the Mississippi. above this place 20 miles is the Falls on the St Croix, good water power above the falls not yet taken up. this River is the deviding line between Wisconsin & Minnesota, Minnesota on the West and Wisconsin on the East bank. this is certainly one of the finest regions in the world. tis the best watered country I ever saw, perticularly the Minnesote side. water of the purest kind appears to be gushing out of every hill side. the whole country is beautifullly deversified with hills & valleys or Prairies, beautifull Lakes all through it and fine water power. Bear Lake is a most delightfull country; indeed, all the country lying between the St Croix & the Mississippi is delightfull.

Tuesday, June 13th. foggy morning. found the Boat moored at the Marine Mills, discharging a great portion of her freight and about 50 of our passengers. this is a great Lumber Country—very large rafts floating down this morning, all kinds of lumber. left the mills for the Mississippi again. at 8 o'clock a. m. returned to Still Water.

Stillwater is the County seat of St Croix Co., Minnesota, situate one mile below the head of Lake St Croix, a very thriving town. they are building very fast. there is now about 60 houses, population about 500, 2 large Hotels, the Minnesota House & the St Croix Hotel. they are putting up a good Court House, building all frame, neatly painted White; location a hill side rising gradually from the lake with an Eastern exposure.³⁴

The Signification of Minnesota is troubled or Muddy Water, a Sioux Name.³⁵

fine fish in the Lake, Specked Trout, Pike, Pickerel, Herring, Bass, Sturgeon, &c. &c. along the shores of this Lake & White Bear Lake, 9 miles from this, in low Water the most beautiful Cornelion are found in great quantities. I have procured a few but the Water being now unusually high the shores are too much covered. this is a Mineral region, Iron, Copper & Lead found in the Country on each Side. See some very rich Specimens of Copper Ore at Stillwater. proceeded 20 to 40 miles back on the Minnesota side, arrived at foot of the Lake St Croix 9 o'clock night, after lingering all day since 11 o'clock towing out a number of rafts becalmed in the lake. put up the Mississippi for St Peters.

Rush River—below the Mouth of this Lake is a splendid Stream of Clear Water fed by Springs and is said to be the greatest Trout Stream in the World. they catch Trout here weighing from 1 to 9 pounds. the Country along this Stream is also said to be one of the best districts in Wisconsin as to soil & timber. there is in the East a wrong impression of this Climate. it is in about the same Latitude with Albany, N. Y. from what I see every thing is as far forward as Penna. I believe I would prefer it to that part of Missouri I have seen. Certainly is a much more healthy region. but Iowa in my estimation is the Star State. went to bed.

Wednesday, June 14th. awoke early, found our Boat landed at St Pauls discharging flour. I took a walk up the steep bluff and

³⁴Original Journal shows a sketch of Stillwater and a map of Lake St. Croix.

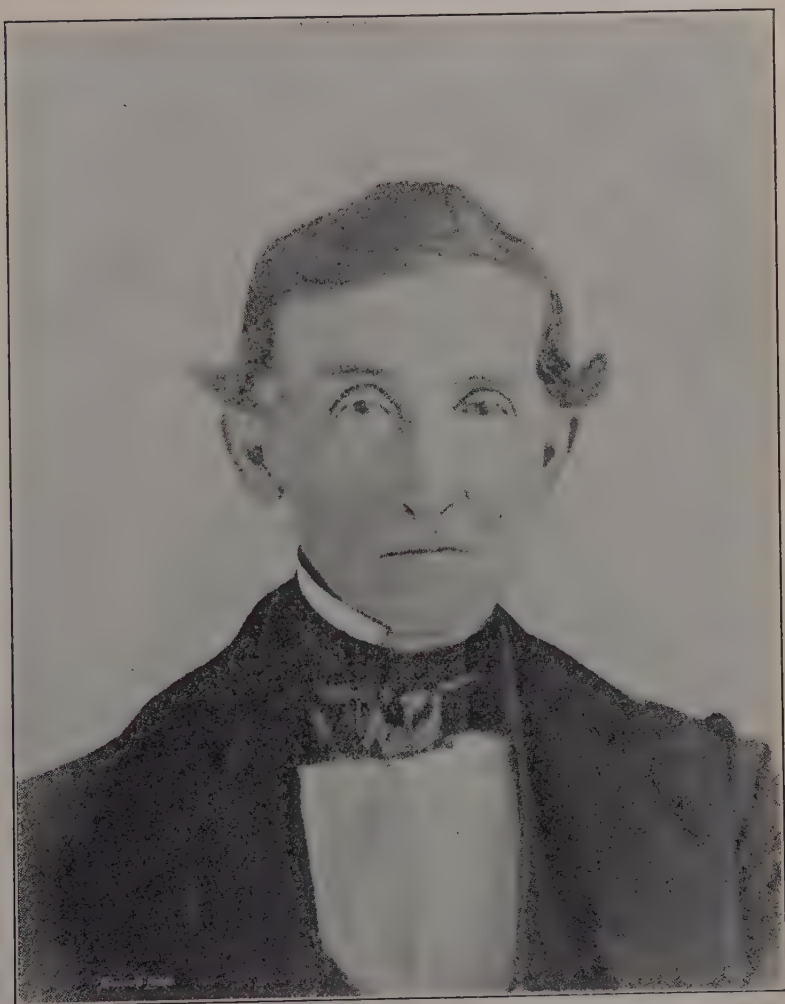
³⁵The word is composed of two Sioux words, "Minne," which means water, and "Sota," which means the condition of the sky when fleecy white clouds are seen floating slowly and quietly over it. It has been translated, "sky-tinted," giving to the word Minnesota the meaning of sky-tinted water. The name originated in the fact that, in the early days, the river now called Minnesota used to rise very rapidly in the spring, and there was constantly a caving in of the banks, which disturbed its otherwise pellucid waters, and gave them the appearance of the sky when covered with light clouds. Flandrau's History of Minnesota, p. 48.

took a view of the town generally: the upper or new town is laid out on a wild looking place situated on high bluffs which have a steep face to the River & Rocks projecting. the lower, or Old French town, is composed of about 10 or 15 houses, some of the bark roofs. in this part is found Half breed Indians & French and Canadian French. this part stands on a lower ground just above a revine where Carvers Cave is. site of the upper town is more broken & it stands on a succession of benches of land. there is a great many people here. many of them have for a covering their Waggon & tents. there is two large frame Hotels going up & a great many small frame buildings scattered among the bushes, for the greater part of the ground where the new Town stands is not yet grubbed out, full of Hazel bushes & Scrub Oak. they are asking as high as \$500 for lots. I think they will have a great deal of work to do here before they will have things as they should be. there is a Slough 100 yard wide between the town and the river, over which they have built a causeway to get from the River to the town. between the River & the Slough there is barely room for three or four Warehouses. two are here erecting.

the great objection to this place is that the bluffs are too high, 100 feet high generally & almost perpendicular, so with the exception of about 100 to 150 yd. opposite the upper town, & there tis quite Steep, particularly at the Second bank. they are building fast. I suppose there is now in an unfinished state at least 40 small, frame buildings. the population is a very mixed one some of the most intelligent & some mixed with the Indian French. I would judge from appearance that the active, shrewd population that is putting in here will soon expel all the old inhabitants. they are like oil & water, wont mix. I think they cant live together, wont mix. I am surprised to see the intelligent lady-like appearance of all the females here, liveing many of them in huts, cheerfull & happy. the Majority of them are from St Louis, Illinois, N. York, Maine, Massachusetts, Virga. & Ohio.

Gov. Ramsey & Judge Meeker³⁰ inform me tis a most splendid country all the way down on the opposite side of the River till it joins State of Iowa. Latitude about the same as Plattsburgh, N. Y. a great many Indians here, tradeing. the country around is not yet settled to any extent. have to get all provisions from the lower Country. everything high here, boarding \$3 p. week & that generally pork & beans. the town has sprung up principally since the opening of navigation this spring; population said to be about 1300. the place has a new & scattered appearance. it will eventually be a place of importance but it will be sometime hereafter, not till the country around fills up and improves the fine Land &

³⁰Judge Bradley B. Meeker was Associate Justice of the Territory of Minnesota.



MAJOR WILLIAM WILLIAMS

add support to the Town. at present everything is on the Swell & reaction must take place.—

1 oClock left for St Peters which is Seven Miles above. Carvers Cave just below town is an interesting place. there is also a large Cave about a mile above town. the River from this up to Fort Snelling is high bluffs & Rock bound shores. Water now very high. St Peters,³⁷ opposite or rather below Fort Snelling, is a small place with a tradeing house, &c. of the Fur Company. here also three or four good Stone buildings in one of which Governor Ramsey has his residence.³⁸ at present the Town is situated on a bluff at the mouth of the St Peters River. population about 100 to 150. a great many Winnebagoes and Chippaway Indians here, about 400. tis quite an interesting sight, men, Squaws & children encamped all about this region, the squaws in Canoes rowing about, catching pine logs & lumber that has come down the river washed off from the owners by the high water, for which they get 50 cts a log from the owners. the Men & young children sitting along the banks of the River, wrapped up in their blankets, giving their directions to the Squaws. here We have them young & old; the quite young ones are naked, some of the men well dressed, fine looking fellows. all are wrapped up in their blankets with feathers in their heads & generally red legons. the squaws have on generally Blue Skirts with a Calico garment very much like the Josey's³⁹ worn by our Ladies. I think the Chippawa's are better looking Indians than the Winnebagoes.

crossed over to Fort Snelling and all our passengers went into the Fort. was very kindly received by the officer of the day, Capt. Page. there is 3 Companies of the 6 Reg. of Infantry here, a fine looking body of men, Col Loomis, Commdt.⁴⁰ was treated to music by their excellent Band in Number 16. they play'd several Marches, Waltzs & wound up with "there is No Luck about the House" With variations. tis a splendid Band; I never herd so good a Kent Bugler as their leader is.

left the Fort, run up to Falls St Anthony. the Mississippi & St Peters is high. great sport to see the squaws rowing for life to get out of the way of the Steam Boat, & the Indians along the

³⁷* * * a point called "St. Peter's," (since known as Mendota.) On May 27, [1849] Hon. Alex Ramsey, of Pennsylvania, who had a short time previously been appointed Governor of the Territory, arrived with his wife, but being unable to secure proper accommodations at St. Paul, went by invitation of Hon. H. H. Sibley to the mansion of that gentleman at Mendota, where he remained a few days. Williams' History of St. Paul, pp. 39, 216. 1876.

³⁸In 1834 * * * Mr. Sibley commenced his residence at Mendota * * * It was a large comfortable dwelling, constructed of the blue limestone found in the vicinity, with commodious porticos on the river front. Flandrau's History of Minnesota, p. 45. 1900.

³⁹Joseph,—a name given in the 18th century to a lady's riding habit or great coat, buttoned down the front, and with a broad cape. Josev,—a curious diminutive and degraded form of the word and garment, was used in the middle states. Earle's Costumes of Colonial Times.

⁴⁰Gustavus Loomis, Lt. Col. 6th Regiment, Sept. 22, 1840, to March 9, 1851.—Heitman.

shore shouting and waving their red Handfs, the crew of the Boat answering. I never had an idea what an Indian Shout was before. they are all a merry set of fellows & the engineer can start them to shouting when he pleases by letting off his shrill whistle from the engine. It tickles them exceedingly. tis truely an interesting sight to see them sitting along the shore, fishing, others hunting in the low ground, and again from two to 6, 8 & 10 in Indian file winding their way over the bluffs & hills. then on the Prairies that open out along the River you see them on hourseback, some pacing along, others going as hard as their ponies can go. tis a wild & romantic scene. See the men where you will, on foot or on horse back, they have their blankets around them. nearly all the inhabitants I have seen from the mouth of Lake Pepin up to St Paul are mixed French & Indian or Indian. poor Indians! their burying Grounds are to be seen all along the shores. tis a delightful country, tis no wonder they think hard and are unwilling to leave it. fine Prairie Land and a much greater proportion of Timber Land.

there is the finest Timber on both sides of the Mississippi from the mouth of Lake St Croix up to St Peters & on to falls of St Anthony. the falls of St Anthony 7 miles above Fort Snelling is a very wild and romantic Country. there is rapid water for some distance above the main Falls which is 16 feet perpendicular. it appears to come from a country considerable higher than that below the falls. it puts off immediately below into an extensive Prairie there where just above the falls is a Grist Mill, Saw Mill and again a few other Scattered buildings, principally inhabited by Half breeds, Canadian French & some few Yankes from Maine.

5 oClock retd from Falls, took the Boat again & put down the River for St Pauls. the finest country lies along the St Peters River, perticularly on the West side, the opposite side is a good deal cut up with Lakes & Sloughs and not so well timbered as tis on the Iowa or West side. arrived at Point Douglass, a very pretty situation at the mouth of the St Croix River where it empties into the Mississippi. about 15 houses, three very fine buildings, inhabitants principally Scotch. Stopped to Wood; took 30 cords of Wood. persecuted dreadfully by the musketoes; did not get any relief untill a hard thunder storm came up when all the staterooms & doors & windows were opened & the wind blew them off. passed Steam Boat Senator upward bound. went to bed 10 oClock.

Thursday, June 15th. fine morning. found we were in Lake Pepin taking in tow several Rafts, in all eight large Rafts of Lumber & Logs. this Lake is very hard on the Lumbermen. When calm there is no current and when the wind is up they are in danger of haveing their rafts broke up. we are now towing eight large rafts, two on each side & four in the rear of the Boat, running

at the rate of from 2 to 3 miles pr. hour. there is about 300 men on these rafts. the whole makes quite an imposing appearance. the Raftsmen have everything raised on their Raft that will catch the wind, Boards, Blankets, &c. &c.

The Famous Pilot & Rafter is in command of the Fleet, Name Joe Peron, a half breed. He is a noble fellow, keeps all his men in fine order; will not suffer any man to drink liquor. no body of soldiers are better drilled. he commands with the air of a Comadore. The Wind is very high and Lake very rough. he has his canoe & occasionally rows from raft to raft, directing & examining them. some danger of Logs seperating, they are so bound about by the waves. the timber is very heavy, most of the Logs 3 feet diameter. the rafts attached to us & under his controul is worth, all judges agree, \$20,000. over 2,300,000 [feet]. there is an immense Lumber trade on these rivers all off U. S. Land. most of the men on these Rafts have been up in the Pineries for 6 months past.

tis evening, Sun setting, have been all day laboring on this Lake (Pepin), saving Rafts & towing them through. we are now within two miles of the mouth. gathered some Corneloin to day when the Boat run in near to shore. the water, however, is too high over the beach; too high to get at them. the country along this Lake is certainly the finest in the world as to Scenery, soil and mineral productions as lead, copper. on the Iowa side, perticularly along Minnesota Side, for some distance you will have the bluffs close to the river in all variety of forms that fancy could invent, Mounds, squares, oblong, comes, and riseing gradually from the Lake, then open out into a lovely Prarie, coverd with a carpet of green, decorated with every variety of flower, reaching back from one to two or three Miles back from the Lake, and 5 or 6 miles Land with another line of beautifull bluffs in rear of it. all over these beautifull Prairies & bluffs there is to be seen spots of one, two or 4 Acre of Timber so arranged as to look as tho art had placed them there. altho there is no improvements on the Land, being the Indian Reservation, One cannot dismiss the idea that it is all cultivated & beautified by men of taste, yet tis all nature's handywork. no white man is on it. all that is to be seen of mankind is the noble & dignified Sioux Indians on their fine horses, galloping over the Prairies, 2 3 & 4 in a company. they are about to propose a sale to the U. S. this season. If this Land be purchased of them by the U. S. & put into market, it will be worthy of attention. tis of all countries I have seen the most beautifull along this Lake, and I am informed tis all so from the Iowa line up to Minnesota for many miles back from the River; indeed all the Land between the St Peters & Iowa.

We have several Catholic Priests on board. I have been struck with wonder at the number I have seen of them along the upper

Mississippi from Cairo up. they are in every town, and every point you recognize their presence by the erection of a Cross. in every Indian town you see them and the cross erected on some house built by them. they are from all countries, German, French, Spanish &c. but the French appear to be most numerous. by conversing with them I find some of them have only been 6 mo. or a year in the Country. they all wear black, long-tailed frocks, single breasted and buttoned up close to the chin. they appear to have a general meeting place at Prairie Du Chein, as I find them traveling up & down to that point; down from the Winnebagoes above the falls of St. Anthony, from the Chippawas up the St. Croix & from Fort Snelling & St. Peters among the Sioux. very stormy. Boat cut loose from the Rafts after moveing them about a mile above outlet of the Lake. Lake very rough, the Boat rocked about very much. went to bed 12 oClock.

Friday, June 16th. got up, found a very cold morning, must have been very heavy rain North of this. found we were at the mouth of Black River, Wisconsin side, a very fine Stream, not so large as Chippawa but deep Water. a great deal of lumbering done up this River; the best lumber Country in this region is up this River. Prairie La Cross is a most splendid Prairie, the scite of an Indian Town formerly, now settled by whites. about 8 or 10 houses here. the sun is coming out, 7 oclock, we will yet have a fine day. saw the first drunken man this morning I have seen since I left Rock Island. he is an Englishman, a miner. Captain refused him a passage. arrived at Bad Axe. One of the best districts in Wisconsin lies between Bad Axe and Coon River and Kickapoo.

Particles of gold found in the sand at Prairie La Porte, Cassville & Beleview had been washed & proved sufficient quantity to indicate its presence in this region. the search had been made from a small bag of buckskin containing some grains of gold about as large as a grain of wheat. It was found on the Island opposite Prairie Du Chein, on the site of an old Indian town, which give rise to the supposition that the Indians found it some place near landing below the mouth of upper Iowa River.

Capeli former home of the Winnebagoes, many of whom are returned from their new home on the St Peters and are loitering around the graves of their Fathers. some, tis said, have raised the bones of their dead & took them with them. Capeli is a French name; English is Cape of Garlic. first settlement of the French ~~they~~ found garlic here on the low ground around it.

Prairie Du Chein. bought two pair mocossins of Fur Company. passed mouth of Wisconsin River below P. D. Chein. it winds around the Prairie bluffs. & empties in about 4 or 5 miles below. tis at mouth from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. Clayton County, Iowa, opposite is over run with speculators in Land Warrants. they have

recently located nearly all the wood Lands with warrants. the settlers are very much enraged. say Actual settlers who are coming in are driven away by them.

arrived at Prairie La Porte (or Door Prairie) situated on a beautiful Prairie on the Iowa side, Clayton Co., 20 miles below Prairie Du Chein, population about 200. this is a delightful situation for a large town; tis elevated 20 feet above high Water and a fine landing. immediately back of this for miles is a fine mineral region. arrived at Cassville, Wisconsin—Iowa side, situated on an elevated flat about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide, backed by a long range of high bluffs faced with limestone Rocks. tis a very pleasant situation, population about 200, one very large 3 story Brick Tavern. appears to be a place of some business, a depot for the lead region back of it. a great quantity of Bar Lead piled up here. took 150 bbls. flour and 25 tons of Lead. delayd here from 2 oclock till dark. 9 oClock went to bed.

Saturday, June 17. awoke this morning, found we were lying at the wharf in Galena. a beautiful morning, promises a warm day. several cases of cholera here, one or two deaths. alarming accounts of cholera at St. Louis.

New Albany on the Illinois side, a very pretty situation. below for some distance affords most lovely scites for building.⁴¹ river very wide here, has the appearance of a Lake. passed Wapsapinican River, division between Scott and Clinton Counties, Iowa. fine Land up this River, well timbered. on the Illinois side is situate Maridocia, Baire & Yellow Bank. a little below Mr Brackenridge of Pa. has settled & enclosed 3 miles square on the Iowa side in Scott Co. Camanche above this in Clinton County, Iowa, there is a large Prairie along the River. tis said you can from this point travel through to the Rocky Mountains (by winding a little) without passing through 100 yds of timber Land all the way. passed Cordovia, or City of Rocks, Illinois side, small place very prettily situated on a point of limestone Rock.⁴² this appears to be a solitary Rock as a beautiful Prairie commences a short distance from it in its rear. on the rock it looks as if there was scarcely soil enough to work. the Rocks or Stratas lie horizontally, falling off gradually to the River thus⁴³.

opposite is a beautiful, rolling Prairie where formerly stood the great Town of the Iowa Indians. tis said they were there during the summer season. thousands of them congregated at this place⁴⁴ and along the Wapesepecan River. passed Parkhurst Iowa side, a small place, 10 or 15 houses. directly opposite, Illinois side, stands Port Byron, quite a brisk looking place, some good Brick Ware-

⁴¹Original journal shows sketch here.

⁴²Original journal shows sketch of village.

⁴³Original journal shows sketch.

⁴⁴Original journal shows sketch.

houses, population about 300. this place, owing to its being a better landing, has riveled Parkhurst. both are situated above the head of the rapids, 20 miles above Rock Island.

La Clere, Iowa side, a new town at the head of the rapids about a mile below Parkhurst, is building up very fast and generally of Brick. population now I suppose about 150 and several New buildings under Way. Situation beautifull.

Moline, on Illinois side, at the head of Rock Island, is a beautiful place. contains a population of about 700. the buildings are very good. tis truely a Temperate Town; the proprietor who laid it out has from the beginning made it a condition in the sale of every lot that no spiritous liquors shall be sold, the purchaser or his assigns penalty the forfeiture of the property—Consequently tis said there is no liquor sold in or about the place. everything about the place looks neat and orderly.

Arrived at Rock Island & Devenport. parted with some friends there. took on some passengers & pushed on. arrived at Bloomington at 9 oClock. found all well, But quite uneasy lest something had happened me.

Sabbath, June 18. fine morning went to Methodist church with Mary and Mrs. David & herd a very good sermon, Text Exods. 20c. 8v. "Remember the Sabbath day". Met Col. Jesse Williams, had more perfect understanding with him. hard rain this evening, kept the house.

Monday, June 19. fine morning after the rain. bad news from St Louis. Cholera greatly on the increase; deaths from 60 to 100 pr day. people comeing up from St Louis hunting boarding, flying from the cholera. very warm day. Joseph arrived at home this evening. spent the evening at Mr. Boreland's, present D. Lowe & wife, Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. David, Mary, Joseph & myself. News that Mrs Battelle has retd from St Louis & was dying with the Cholera.⁴⁵ Jos & Mary sent for. party dispersed.

Tuesday, June 20. promised to be a very warm day, little moveing. to day exceedingly warm, all engaged in the preperation for Mrs. Batelle's funeral. the Capt. being away from home a great deal of sympathy for the family expressed. wrote home to day. I am again thrown back from a start for home owing to Capt Batelle's absence & the distress of him & his family when he does arrive. I begin to feel very anxious to get off. a Mr Dewart arrived here to day on the Boat. had not more than settled down at the Hotel when a despatch by Telegraph from St. Louis reached him, calling him to hasten home, that his brother was just dying with the cholera. poor fellow, he is in great distress.

⁴⁵Died, on Tuesday morning last, the 19th, in this place, Mrs. Grace Ann, consort of Capt. T. S. Battelle, aged about 30 years. Muscatine—Iowa Democratic Enquirer, June 23, 1849.

Wednesday, 21st. This day spent in the house pretty much. it had been so very warm that I all day kept in. in the evening went with Jos. & Wm. & Georgiana to singing society. herd some good singing. returned home & went to bed about 10 oClock.

Thursday, 22d. Another very sultry day. most pleasant place to be found is at home. at Joseph's. preparing to start for home to morrow. Mrs Popp give us some music this evening. this day, if possible, has been the warmest yet.

Friday, June 23d. this morning looks for rain. tis something cooler. bad news from below. they Telegraph from Burlington that the Uncle Toby is comeing up, full of Emigrants & that they have buried 8 between Navou & Burlington & have over 20 more Cases on board when they left Burlington. the deaths reported in St Louis during the last week is 528. tis asserted the truth would say nearer 1000.

The Uncle Toby Boat arrived about 11 oClock. did not Land. kept off to the oposite shore. A melencholly sight to see her pass, full of desease & death. she has lost 27 passengers between St Louis & this place. The Capt. was either dead or dying when they passed this place. they stopped on the Island below town & I suppose was engaged burying dead.

4 oClock in the evening took Boat Doctr. Franklin No 2 for Albany. arrived at Devenport. there found the Boat Uncle Toby had put on shore all her passengers. tis said when she arrived there ten were dead & two had died after they were landed. balance of two hundred & fifty were lying on the beach below Devenport in the open air, many of them sick and dying. horrible Scene! a child died this evening on our Boat, three or four affected with Cholera. I have delayd for fear of getting on Cholera Boats, but after all I have found it on board of the Franklin. tis extremely warm on the Boat this evening. don't intend lying down as I get off about 2 oClock. Spent the evening very pleasantly with a Mr. Douglass, Madam Cazeneuve,⁴⁶ wife of a Mexican Genl. Cazeneuve, taken at Mel Reno Del Rey; a very accomplished Lady, traveling with a party of Ladies & Gentlemen, keeping out of the way of Cholera. they are on their way to N. York by way of the Lakes. several persons on board complaining this evening. strong symptoms of Cholera prevailing amongst them. went to bed 12 oClock.

Saturday morning. found the Boat tied up to the Shore, being obliged to stop owing to the very dense fog. could (not) see to run. I fear I will miss the stage in consequence of it. 8 oClock. Boat started, the fog haveing in some measure dispersed. folks who were complaining generally better this morning. I arrived at

⁴⁶On another page of the original journal appears the note—"Jane M. Cazneau, wife of Gen'l Cazneau, Mexican Army, taken at Mel Reno Del Rey."

Albany, Illinois. there left the Boat. found the ill fated Boat Uncle Toby at the wharf. the citizens very much excited.

took the stage for Chicago. passed through Coma, Sterling and arrived at Dixon after dark for supper. suffered this day very much from heat. Coma is a good looking village, situated on a delightful Prairie. good water power here on one of the tributaries of Rock River. There is a very extensive flouring mill, belonging to an Eastern Company, here. Sterling is a very promising Town, County Seat, Situated on Rock River, population about 600, situation a very pleasant one. Dixon is a very beautiful town situated on Rock River, population I suppose to be about 1500.

found myself about 8 o'clock landed at the Hotel kept by Wm Latshaw & Welty. met here Rachel Latshaw, Mary Latshaw & Rachel's Sons and daughters, Wm. Jos. & two sisters. Rachel looks well. She has become very large & fat. She & Mary was very much astonished & very glad to see me. I found her sons to be very clever business doing young men. the daughters are fine young women. One of them favours Nancy Cooper very much.

about 11 o'clock took the stage again, and after a very tedious & cold ride all night arrived at Breakfasting house on the Margin of a lovely prairie on Indian Creek. next arrived at Aurora on Fox River for dinner. Aurora is a very promising place. The Fox River here affords great Water power. there are many fine Mills and manufactures here, at present nearly completed a very large Woolen Factory. the place promises to be a place of some importance. The Country around it is a lovely country & well improved. passed this morning through a very fine country. Sunday morning.

Sunday, June 25. this day promises to be very warm, roads very dusty. oppressed with heat and dust all day. the country through which we have passed to day were generally low Prairie. I think the Land inferior to the North & Western part of the State. arrived at the City of Chicago 10 o'clock at night. went to bed. found it exceedingly warm. could not sleep for the cries and lamentations in some families not far from the City Hotel where I lodged. between their lamentations & the heat & the idea that I was in the midst of those dieing with Cholera, I was kept from sleeping nearly all night.

Monday Morning, June 26. got up. morning very warm. find there is a good deal of Cholera in the City. took passage on the splendid Boat, Key Stone State, for Erie, Pa. met John Denniston at Breakfast, took a walk with him through part of the City. tis a beautiful City, very level. they are building & extending it very fast. The population at present is said to be about 25,000. the trade is very extensive. the greatest objection to the City I find to be their plank streets & side walks. I discover in many places

the water lodges under the plank walks and in this warm weather I can smell it. the streets are wide and arranged beautifully with young trees. take it all in all, tis a beautifull City.

Boat sailed 9½ oClock. very soon we found ourselves far out in the delightfull Lake Michigan, the most splendid sheet of Water I ever beheld; tis clear, of a bright sea green Colour & but gently ruffled this morning by the most refreshing breeze. I have not felt so comfortable this two weeks as I do on this floating palace, glideing along on this delightfull Lake, cheered by the delightful, cooling breeze and the music of a fine Band of Musicians, good Company and the thoughts of home. I feel that when I next step on shore at Erie I will be in hailing distance of home, which I long to see. arrived at Little Port, 40 miles distant from Chicago, Situated on the Lake Shore; a place of considerable business, population about 2000. next passed South Port, 10 miles, in Wisconsin, also a place of considerable business in the Lumber & Grain business, population about from 1800 to 2000.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is situated on the western Shore of the Lake. tis a beautifull place. the only objection is the landing is not so good. the Boat cannot get 200 yds off the shore. all Boats of any Size have to receive and discharge freight at the termination of piers or causeways run out into the Lake. there is a beautifull Prairie of Velvet green runs into the Lake in front of a good part of the City. the City stands principally on high ground on rear of this flat with a gentle slope as it recedes from the Lake. It is a place of great business. I think from appearances better business place than Chicago. its situation for beauty & health is decidedly better: tis not so flat. on the back ground the country is rolling & beautifull, studded with pretty improvements and residences as far as the eye can see. the City has a great many large & fine public buildings in it. the population is over, I am disposed to think, 20,000. I like it better than Chicago. the country above & below the City along the Lake Shore for a great distance is beautifull. The River Milwaukee puts in to the Lake here, which I find is the cause of the difficulty in getting in close to the city. I think by cutting through the narrow strip of Prairie connecting the River and the Lake would enable Boats to get up closer.

Lake Michigan is a beautifull sheet of Water. tis 400 miles long, 60 miles on an average Wide & 900 feet deep by the deepest soundings. so reported by the engineers of U. S. after supper the Band took their seats in the Gents Cabin and commenced playing on Violins, Bass Viol & Guitar. when the Danceing commenced, between each sett of Cottillion they give us a song in full chorus. the evening till eleven oClock was spent in this way very pleasantly indeed. our company are composed of the best Society of Ladies & Gentlemen. The Band is Composed of Eight Black fel-

lows, most excellent Musicians. they appear to have been selected. Seldom can you find so good looking, polite & orderly young Men. they dress extremely neat, white Linen Roundabouts, Blue pantaloons, Black Silk vest & Stock, with a Blue Silk Velvet cap with gold lace Band, Star & tassals. indeed everything about the Boat is done up in superior style. no Hotel in any City can excel it in neatness & Style and the furniture & all from one end of the Boat to the other is perfect neatness & Elegance. we have in the Cabin about 150 passengers and about the same number in the lower Cabins. these lower Cabins are equal to most Steam Boats upper.

arrived at *Sheboigin* on the Wisconsin side, a small town, population purhaps from 700 to 1000.—This is a promising place. there are a great many best class of Germans settling around it. tis all along this Lake so far quite an interesting country. this evening is quite clear and cool. the Lake is very calm, yet tis cool enough for fire. took in some passengers here & passed on. 12 oClock went to my berth.

Tuesday, June 26. fine morning, sun very bright, morning quite cool. find a great change since I left Chicago. found we were nearly on the opposite side of the Lake this morning, now running nearly due East between the South Manitou Island & the Sleeping Bear. the Sleeping Bear is on the East Shore of the Lake, on an extensive Bluff of sand. contains purhaps an acre of ground. tis a high mound, coverd with vegetation & looks in shape like a large bear lying down. there is no vegetation on the Bluff near, it being all a sand bank.⁴⁷ Manito Island is a high Island, very well timberd, about 100 miles from this point to Mackina. we now have Michigan on both sides of the Lake. opposite is South Manitou Island.⁴⁸ passed North Manitou Island, 100 miles to Mackina.⁴⁹ passed South Fox Island and North Fox Island.⁵⁰ passed Beaver Island.⁵¹ lost sight of Land untill we reached the light Ship, which is moored or anchored in the entrance of the Straights. the current is strong here and the wind high.

Too cool to stand out. as we approach Mackina, the Indian Villages and Lodges are seen along the Shores. they are many of them out fishing along shore. Mackina is in View. the Fort is situated on a high bluff above the town and makes quite an imposing appearance. tis a bleak, cold looking place; vegetation is far back. The Town is a scattered, poor looking place; one or two good hotels in it, buildings all of frame. there is about 800 to 1,000 inhabitants I suppose. there is a great many Indians here, lounging about the Streets. the town is Situated on a Sterile

⁴⁷Original journal shows sketch of Sleeping Bear.

⁴⁸Original journal shows sketch of South Manitou Island.

⁴⁹Original journal shows sketch of North Manitou Island.

⁵⁰Original journal shows sketch of South Fox Island. 45 miles to Mackina, and of North Fox Island.

⁵¹Original journal shows sketch of Beaver Island.

beach below the Fort and is shelterd from the N West winds by the Bluffs.

We took in a number of passengers here, amongst the number Jas. Potter Sr. and Genl. Jno. Potter of Mifflen Co. Pa. after entering Lake Huron It was so cold & windy I lay down & slept till supper was ready. after supper the Cabin was cleared & the Band took their station, when the dance again commenced, Waltzes & Cottillions, Music & songs until 12 oClock, when they all retired to their berths. there is a very fine Piano in the Ladies' Cabin and during this day a great many attempts at playing, but I have not herd any one attempt it that can play even tolerably well. we have run all this day from 15 to 20 miles pr. hour. out of sight of Land. at sun down, this Lake appears to be much ruffer than Lake Michigan, Water darker green. I saw at Mackina to day a great many fish, White Fish and Mackina Trout. I saw trout from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long; a most beautifull fish, plump and heavy. went to my birth $\frac{1}{2}$ past 12 oClock. find it quite cold; a very different climate from that I have left. two day ago I was oppressed with heat, now oppressed with cold. no Cholera in this quarter.

Wednesday, June 27. found when I got up this morning about sun rise that we were at Saginaw Bay. this morning a beautifull morning, quite calm and mild compared with yesterday. I have caught a severe cold. find I am quite hoarse from being run from extreme heat to extreme cold climate. (found at Mackina a Brother of Nick Biddle, a merchant, quite an Old Man, nearly blind. he came there at an early day and Married a Squaw.—his sons are quite inteligent, good looking men but quite dark.) some of the Chippawa Indians are very good looking, Clean & tastey, particularly those who come in from a distance. all Indians located near the white settlements are a poor degraded set of beings. those who have but little intercourse with the whites are a noble looking set of people. the Chippawa Squaws here as in Minnesote are very good looking & dress very neatly; short gown of Callico and skirt of Blue Cloth, Blue Cloth leggons neatly ornamented with porcupine quills & Beads, and Moccasins beautifully worked. then a Mantle of fine Blue Cloth edged with Beads thrown over their head and Shoulders. Some of them here talk French and English.

Morning, 28 June. delightfull. approaching the mouth of St Clair River. passed Fort Gratiot & the Light House on the American side, the Fort is very handsomely situated at the point on the mouth of the River. passed, about one mile below, Port Huron a town of considerable trade, appears to have a population of about 2,000, trade Lumber principaly. nearly opposite on the Brittish side is the Town called Port Sarnia, also a considerable town of about 1,500 or 1800 inhabitants. the River is very narrow here, not wider than our Kiskiminitas. have a fine view of all on both

the American and Canadian Sides. the improvements on the American Side is much the best; everything wears a more lively & thriving appearance. on both Sides is low ground and very level. the timber on the American Side is entirely Pine and on the British Side Oak. extensive openings of Prairie on the British Side. great numbers of Indians and French liveing along the Canada Side. great numbers of young Indians standing on the Banks looking at us as we pass.

this is a beautiful River. the two sides would be brot into close contact in case of a War. Fort Gratiot completely commands the Entrance or mouth of this River and have a fine plain for exercise of Cavalry or Artillery. about 10 miles below Port Huron on the American side, the Oak timber commences, also some very fine farms are now in View on both sides of the River, but much the best on the American side. The French and Scotch are not famous for good improvements on the Canada Side. Occasionally there is an American or English settlement in View. the difference can be at once discovered, the buildings & improvements are at once to be seen.

16 miles below Port Huron on the American side is the Town called St Clair, population about 1500. the situation is a beautiful one. considerable business done here. the Wharfs are lined with Schooners and trading Boats. this river all the Way presents a lively & beautiful appearance; tis filled with Vessels in full sail & both shores lined with scattered houses and pretty lying farms. the scenery is very beautiful.

Arrived at the Town of China. met Steam Boat Niagara full of passengers just leaving the wharf as we were putting in. our Boat & the Niagara come in Collision. we could not avoid her, She putting out when our Boat capt. considered she was going to lie untill we got in. The Crash was terrible, notwithstanding the great exertions to avoid it on both sides. the Shock was so great that it knocked down most of our passengers. the Confusion was very great amongst the Ladies & Children, particularly. terrible Screaming & many fainting. Our Boat received but little injury but the Niagara was very seriously injured; broke in her bulwark & otherwise badly injured. on our Boat it was sometime to reconcile the Women & Children who continued crying & excited for two hours at least. after examining the Boat & taking in some passengers we again proceeded on our Way, pleased with our fortunate escape. China is a pretty little village, situated on the American side, population about 5 or 600.

passed another town on the American side, situated in a delightful Bank of the River near the entrance into Lake St Clair. population about 500. one very neat church in it. opposite on the the Canada side a very extensive Island & Prairies. Canada side low,

wet Prairie, and the American side more elevated & well timbered with good farms all along the shore. on the lower part of the Islands, on Peninsulas, on the Canada side tis beautifull & some fine improvements. we are now in sight of the Lake St Clair. length of River said to be 39 miles. as we approach the Lake the River branches off in Branches or Sloughs, forming a great number of Islands, principally Prairies, which have great numbers of Cattle grazeing on them. here as we approach the Lake it wears the appearance of the River & Lake being considerably higher than the surrounding Country. Some of the Prairies here very extensive & perfectly level with the Waters edge. We meet a great number of sloops and Propeller Boats coming up from the Lake, principally loaded with Lumber, Coal & Grain.

We enter the Lake with Prairies very extensive on both sides, and in a great distance on both sides we can discern the fringe of timber land. the View on entering the Lake is splendid. Lake 18 miles Long & about 25 miles wide. tis studded full of vessals under full sail as far as the eye can see. they appear to be running in every direction. the view is fine. the Prairies of which I speak are, I am informed by the Capt., called the St Clair Flats. the Sloughs at the entrance of this Lake are so numerous tis difficult to get out of it after night.

We are now passing out of the Lake St Clair. the surrounding Country around us is very similar to that at the entrance except that the Prairies or flats are better and drier land and more thickly settled on both sides, peticularly on the Canada side. there the French are very closely settled. we have just passed a very pretty Island called Hog Island. now we have Detroit in sight, beautifull groves of timber on the American side. Detroit has from this point the appearance of a large City. passed into Detroit River. tis about such River as the Monongahela.

arrived at Detroit. the City is beautifully situated below the outlet of the Lake & has the appearance of quite a Commercial City. Contains a population of from 20,000 to 21,000. its situation is on a very extensive flat of land which very gradually rises back from the River. on the opposite shore is a small town called Windsor, I suppose containing a population of 6 or 800. tis scattered along the shore for a mile, situated on a high bank. (the Canada side here is a beautifull country!) appears to be all frame. in Detroit and around it a great proportion brick. a great many windmills along the Canada shore, also below along both sides of the River a great many very pretty residences. the Michigan Central R. R. Co. has erected a very elegant & extensive pile of buildings at Detroit. the Road is owned by Bostonians.

a tremendous Storm, very high wind, Thunder & lightning & a tremendous fall of rain mixed with hail came up the River on us

about the time we were two or three miles from Detroit, which prevented me and all others from looking out. the Storms here may be called storms indeed. The Boat has stopped, in danger of running foul of Vessels. Storm abateing. Boat got under way.

the country on both sides down to the entrance of Lake Erie is a delightfull country. Amherstburgh is the last town, situated just above the mouth of the River. tis a dingy, dark looking town, altho the situation is a beautifull one on the Bank of the River, on a lovely plain of level land. the only redeeming feature about the town is the fine Shade Trees which they have preserved, large Elms with the richest foilage. I judge the population in and about the town to be about from 800 to 1,000. the buildings nearly all frame, the greater part of them not painted. there is several church & one large frame Flouring Mill, Saw Mill &c. appears to be a very dull place.

immediately above and adjoining the Town Stands Fort Malden, on position commanding the River, and immediately opposite stands on an Island a Block House calculated to rake the American Shore on the opposite side of the Island, and prevent any landing on the Island. The Fort is far inferior to any of the American Forts or Barracks; greater part of the buildings are frame, painted Lead Collour, what appears to be a modern addition, two or three buildings. officers quarters are small & built of Brick. it stands on an elevated Bank and embankment thrown up around it, the whole surrounded with Pickets. there is not more than one Company of troops here, so the British have the command of Detroit River at one end & the Americans by Fort Gratiot at the other. right between them would be the place to invade Canada, steal a march round Malden & push on up the Thames River to London, & cut off communication by taking possession of the district of country lying between the Thames River & Lake Erie.

all is quiet in this quarter, 5 oClock, after tea I find we have yet sight of the Canada shore, steering S. S. E. to the North of Point, a play Island. we are in view of the 3 Sister Islands. they are about one mile to the N. W. of us, that is, the Southern one. between the South & Middle one, Commodore Perry conquered the Brittish Fleet about 3 miles distant from it. when Perry came down the Brittish Fleet was about where we now are sailing between the Southern Sister & the Canada shore. He conquered them & saild for Put in Bay which lies N. W. of us near Sandusky.

the sun is setting clear behind us, clouds very black in front of us, the effect is splendid. a whole fleet of Sloops, Schooners in view & in their rear a splendid Rainbow. the canvas of the Vessal in full sail with the dark clouds behind them, & the sun shineing on them from the West, causes them to look as white as snow. all the whole overhung by a splendid Arch or Rainbow presents a most enchant-

ing Scene, truly a fine subject for the pencil. at dark the music commenced as usual & the dance followed till we began to near Cleveland. 10 o'clock, Light house in view, evening very pleasant. arrived at Cleveland, left several passengers & took some on. too dark to see anything of the City, made but a few minutes stay, put out for Erie. went to bed 12 O'clock.

Thursday, June 28th. when I got up found the morning warm & overcast. from the head way we are making will reach Erie by 8 o'clock, Capt. says. the Ohio & Penna. shore in sight. arrived at Erie 7½ o'clock, very glad to get to it. I feel very much wearied & unwell, having caught cold & Lake Erie being very rough I feel sick this morning. Lake Erie is about 400 miles long & from 40 to 50 wide. being much shallower than any of the others tis more easily moved by winds. Erie is prettily situated on quite a high Bank overlooking the Lake but the harbour is not good. the Town contains a population of over 6,000, some very good buildings, generally frame & scattered. as a business place it looks dull compared with the thriving young Cities & Towns of the West & North. Erie has a considerable character abroad, but I am disappointed, a dull place. went to bed afternoon, slept, I feel quite revived.

Friday, 29 June. 9 o'clock took Canal Packet Boat, Queen City, for Beaver. met with Robert M'Kee here. He is asst. supervisor on the Canal from this to Beaver. says he is doing very well. also met with Judge Patton & Josiah King. fine rain this morning which has cooled the air. arrived at Girard, 16 miles from Erie, a very pretty village on the Canal, population 500. great excitement here, the National Circus is in town. this country along the Canal is a very heavily timbered country, principally Poplar, Oak, horse chesnut, Pine & some Mulberry. passed during the evening several thriving villages, viz. Lockport, Cranesville, Powerstown.

went to bed about 10 o'clock but could not sleep for the noise and confusion on the Boat. there is on board the greatest fool of a chambermaid that ever lived. she has in the Cabin two or three young girls & to help her out with her folly & nonsense three other fools with their beaux came on board about 12 o'clock, as they said going home from a pleasure trip; and they made out to annoy us on board till 3 o'clock in the morning with their fool talk, plays & giggling & laughing, untill all passengers rose up in rebellion, remonstrated & made the whole party stope. I take the majority of the folks along this canal to be of a very low order from their conduct and conversation.

Saturday Morning, June 30, 1849. a very dense fog this morning. passed during the night Lake Conneaut & French Creek Cut, passing Big & little Shenango. in the forks between these two Creeks there are some very fine farms. arrived at West Greenville, Mercer Co. This is truly a very beautiful & thriving town, popu-

lation over 2,000. there are 5 large Furnaces adjoining the town. Lot Irwin's Furnaces are close above the Town. the Canal runs through the middle of the town. great abundance of fine stone, coal & iron ore in this neighborhood. every thing looks lively. the appearance of the people are much better than further up the Country; you'll find here intelligent looking people. from the junction of Big & little Shenangos down, the appearance of things improves.

Indian mound at W. Greenville.⁵² this mound stands on a perfectly level meadow on the Banks of the Shenango. this day has been very warm. passed a number of Villages to day in passing through Mercer, Lawrence & Beaver Counties, amongst the number New Castle this evening; a very considerable town, population about 2,000, Several Manufts. Establishments here. 10 oClock went to bed.

Sunday Morning, 1st July. got up this morning, found myself at Rochester at Beaver Point. The Steam Boat that takes us up to Pittsburgh not yet arrived. Sun comes out very warm. the River Ohio riseing fast. great number of Locusts in Mercer, Lawrence & Beaver Counties; they are killing the leaves on all the Trees; make a great noise. left Beaver in Steam Boat, Michigan, at 2 oClock for Pittsburgh. I consider Beaver a poor place.

Arrived at Pittsburgh about 3 oClock. looks very black compared with the fine, fresh looking towns & cities of the West. This evening, Sunday, find the River filled with Boats with pleasure parties returning from the Gardens below. some distance along the Banks under Shade trees see several Card Parties busy playing cards. no such sights have I seen in the West. also see a good many drunk. took lodgings at the St Charles House. after supper, 7 oClock, to the Canal Boat, Capt. Greeley. after leaving the Suburbs of Allegheny town went to my berth.

Monday Morning, 2d July. when I got up, found myself at Freeport. morning fine & pleasant. day throughout very pleasant. about 7 oClock in the evening arrived at Blairsville. set on deck of the Boat untill late night, very pleasant.

Tuesday Morning, July 3d. took the Cars at Johnstown about daylight and arrived at home about 10 oClock. found all Well and I very much pleased to get home, Haveing travelld through parts of Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota and through nearly all of Iowa. part of Missouri I like very much and a part of it I do not like. Illinois from Fox River North is a delightful Country. South of Fox River tis too flat & low, soil not to good. same with Wisconsin. I like the Northern part best. Minnesota is a beautiful Country, well watered and some parts of it the scenery is very romantic, perticularly along the Mississippi & the St Croix Rivers. no more beautiful country can be found than that lying

⁵²Original journal shows sketch of Indian mound at West Greenville.

along Lake Pepin, what is known by the name of the Sioux half breed tract or reservavtion.

But take it all through, Iowa is decidedly the best State for uniform richness of soil, beauty of scenery, Water and Health. tis in my opinion destined to be the greatest Agricultural State in the Union.

NOTES IN CONNECTION WITH SKETCHES.

Painted Rock or Capell above Prairie Du Chein on the Iowa Side formerly belonged to the Winebagoes, now Allemakie County.

The Painted boulder represented on the bank is painted and was the Indian God to which their great Medicine men repaired to Conjure. the Rock above is Smothe faced & has a great many animals with Picture writeing on it

Sioux Squaws pushing their Canoes across the Mississippi returning with their Children (papoose from the Fort after receiving their rashions &c)

BATTLE GROUND AT BAD AXE.

Black Hawk & his Indians were encamped on the River bottom. the Regulars came on them by passing through the defiles in the bluffs & forced them through the River to the Island. a Steam Boat was run up and a fire opened on them & the Sioux Indians attacked them as the(y) reached the opposite shore or Island.

A VIEW ON LAKE PEPIN FROM MAIDEN ROCK.

all the Indian Tribes have the tradition of this Rock and have a great dread in approaching it. tis said to be 300 feet high. the Indian Maid Winona threw herself off this rock.

BOAT TOWING RAFTS THROUGH LAKE PEPIN.

Red Rock opposite Side of River to Little Crow Village. This place is named from a red rock, a Rock painted red which stands on the Prairie on the Bank of the River. tis Red and Striped with Black & white paint in Picture writing which is Worshipped by the Sioux tis said.

Little Crow Village of Sioux on the West Bank of Mississippi below St Pauls, Minnesote.

Indians encamped on the Shore below Fort Snelling.

Fort Snelling from the beach below the Fort Stands on a Sand rock white as chalk.

Jane M. Cazneau, New York, wife of Genl Cazneau, Mexican Army, taken at Mel Ren Del Ray.

PRAIRIE SQUIRREL.

Coloured very much like a gray squirrel with a redish or brown stripe along the side.

Rosin Weed or Compass plant, leaves point due N. & S. cure for bite of Rattle Snake. grows on the Prairies of Iowa.

Iowa or Ioa, English this is the place or no such place.

Minesota, troubled Water or disturbed Water or Water agitated.

Mine Water

Sota troubled, disturbed

SIOUX LANGUAGE.

Indian Names—

Baptieste Winnebago Chief

Crow D—^{ss} D—

Capt Jim D— D—

Broad face D— D—

Muscatine in English is Fire Island

Indian Names—

Ouns cot a ca—Big Bear a Winnebago Chief

Hole in the day—Chippaw Chief

Wabasha Sioux Chief

Six D— D—

Whirling Thunder D—

Black Dog D—

Hard Fish Winnebago

Little Hill D—

Little Owl Chippawa Chief

Wineshiek Sioux D—

Yellow Thunder Winnebago

White Cloud D—

Black Cloud D—

Little Dick D—

Winnesheck Winnebago Chief

Snake Chippawa

Melting Snow Chippawa Squaw

Wapello D— D—

^{ss}D indicates ditto.

REV. DANIEL LANE AND HIS KEOSAUQUA
ACADEMY

BY J. W. CHENEY

On his mother's side Daniel Lane was a descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, members of the Mayflower band of Pilgrims. He was born in Leeds, Kennebec County, Maine, March 10, 1813. His father kept a country store, and, evidently, was in very moderate financial circumstances. Daniel was the only child of his mother, who must have died when he was a mere baby, for when he was only four years old his father also died, leaving to the little Daniel a step-mother and a half-sister. He then found a home with his own mother's brother, a Mr. Brett; not that his step-mother lacked in affection for him, but because she was left with insufficient means to properly support herself and the two children. She lived until after Mr. Lane was thirty years old, and he always spoke very highly of her.

Hon. A. J. McCrary says of Mr. Lane, "He was truly the friend of youth, yet you could not think of him as ever having any youth." But in every case the boy precedes the man. The little I know of Daniel Lane, the boy, I learned from the Valentine brothers, Lowell and John, who followed Mr. Lane to Keosauqua, Iowa, and whose mother was a cousin of Mr. Lane's mother. Lowell Valentine was superintendent of the Congregational Sunday School in Keosauqua when I was a boy, and I recall his telling a very interesting story of the struggles and triumphs of a poor, orphan boy, closing with the impressive declaration, "And that boy was Daniel Lane." At the time we had no difficulty in thinking that Mr. Lane might have been such a boy. But John Valentine, who now lives in Denver, Colorado, writes me something which may astonish those who only knew the man, Rev. Daniel Lane, and are not able to "think of him as ever having any youth." Mr. Valentine says, "I can tell you an incident of his boyhood, which not only illustrates his desire to excel in everything,

but also shows the power of religion to change one's moral nature. And I have this from his own lips. Several boys, of whom Daniel was one, were playing together, when some of them became very profane. Daniel so far excelled the others that one of them, at least, was greatly shocked and exclaimed. 'Now Dan! quit that!' And Daniel was so surprised and deeply moved by the rebuke that he did quit, then and there, and soon afterward became a follower of the Jesus whose name he had used so lightly." That indeed was the turning point in his career, and the real key to his future character and useful life.

As nearly as I can learn he was about sixteen years old when, after much reflection and study of the Bible, he came out openly on the Lord's side and united with the Congregational church. He fitted himself for college in the Brighton Academy. While doing so his health became very poor, he was thought to have consumption, and asked his physician whether he would better go on with his studies. The reply was, "Oh yes, but you will not live beyond your second year in college." He did go on, and not only passed "the dead line" safely, but graduated from Bowdoin College in 1838, by which time he was twenty-five years old. In the meantime he had taught school in several places, among which was the village of Freeport, not far from the city of Portland, Maine. There he became acquainted with the family of David Staples, a sea captain, whose daughter Elizabeth was destined to be his devoted wife and efficient helper throughout his career in Iowa.

Immediately after graduating from college he became the teacher of English and modern languages in North Yarmouth Academy. At this writing, 1915, there is living in Iowa City a Mrs. Saunders, who was then a student in that academy, but probably in the primary department, as she was only nine or ten years old, and only remembers that Mr. Lane was a tall, slender, fine looking man, and very highly esteemed by the whole community as a man and teacher. After teaching two consecutive years in Yarmouth, he entered Andover Theological Seminary, took its three-year course of study, and graduated therefrom in 1843, at the age of thirty years.

While in the seminary Mr. Lane, because of his riper years and strong personality, became a leader among the students, especially those of his own class. But in the summer of 1843, near the close of his second year at the seminary, he was in very poor health, and it is he to whom the author of "The Iowa Band" refers in relating what occurred one evening that summer at the usual devotional exercises of the faculty and students: "Among them sat one, pale and emaciated by continued illness, and of whom his friends began to whisper, 'Unless relieved soon we fear he will never be well, even if he lives.' They might have spared a portion of their anxiety had they known the nature of his disease, which was dyspepsia, and that not of a chronic form." Mr. Lane came to that service greatly cast down by the combined effects of disease and hard study. During the service he deeply pondered his condition and prospects, and had about concluded that he must abandon his long-cherished plan of becoming a New England minister, for the reason that such a life would aggravate his disease, cripple his energies, and shorten his days. At that moment there came to him the thought that the quite different life of a missionary in the west might counteract his disease. To go west would require great self-denial, but there might be great compensation, chiefly of a spiritual character. These thoughts, with others, passed before him with the swiftness of a vision, and had for a time the effects of a vision. All things else were shut out. The chapter, the hymn, the singing were all unheard. In the general movement he rose for prayer, but not to join in the petitions offered. The spell was upon him, and he seemed to stand alone before God. He went out that evening not as he came in. Henceforth his prayer was "May I be found in the right place, doing the right work! Prepare me for it, and make me willing to enter upon it!" The result was that he definitely decided to become a western missionary. He soon found that a classmate from the west expected to return and labor in that region. And these two so successfully promoted the scheme that ten others of their class joined them. The twelve prospective home missionaries were Daniel Lane, Harvey Adams, Erastus Ripley, Horace Hutchinson, Alden B. Robbins, William Salter, Edwin B. Turner, Benjamin A.

Spaulding, William Hammond, James J. Hill, Ebenezer Alden and Ephriam Adams.

These kindred spirits then proposed to hold prayer meetings, to further foster their remarkable friendship and unity of purpose. But no two of them roomed together, and the question arose as to when they might privately assemble. One of their number happened to be the seminary librarian; so they decided to meet in the library room, although the seminary rules forbade lights in that room: but they overcame that difficulty by meeting there on Tuesday evenings and praying in the dark. And in after years, though widely separated in the mission field, those devoted men observed Tuesday evening as the set time to secretly pray for each other. Before graduating from the seminary the twelve had chosen Iowa territory as the field of their missionary labors. They therefore became known as "The Iowa Band."

After seven years of acquaintance, courtship and betrothal, Daniel Lane and Elizabeth Staples were married, September 9, 1843, which was soon after he graduated from the seminary, and a few weeks before "The Band" was to start west. One of the members, William Hammond, decided not to go at all, "for fear of the western climate," and two more, Erastus Ripley and J. J. Hill, were temporarily detained, and came on the following year. Nine of "The Band," two of them, Mr. Lane and Mr. Robbins, with wives, started on the long journey, Oct. 4, 1843. The first stage was by train to Buffalo, then the western terminus of the railroad, thence by a lake steamer to Chicago. It is worth noting and will amuse present day Iowans, that during a brief landing at Milwaukee they were met by Rev. Peet, the Wisconsin agent for the American Home Missionary Society, which was financing "The Band," but he discouraged their going on to their destination by saying "Iowa will never amount to much, as it has only a narrow strip of good land along the Mississippi river, beyond which is the Great American Desert." The only excuse for such a statement was ignorance of the character of the unsettled portion of Iowa at that time, when it was understood that "the settled portion of the territory was a belt of land on the west bank of the Miss-

issippi, 200 miles long and 40 wide, with a population of something over fifty thousand." From Chicago, by chance conveyances, mostly open farm wagons, the missionaries came through what was to them, "a new and wonderful country," and were much surprised to get good meals by the way for a "bit," 12½ cents, and night lodging for 25 cents. Through out the whole trip they refrained from traveling on Sunday and, after about seventeen day of actual travel, they arrived at Denmark, Lee County, Iowa, October 25, 1843.

But they were not the first Congregational missionaries to come to Iowa. The same missionary society had sent Rev. Asa Turner to Quincy, Illinois, in 1830. In 1836 he made an exploring tour to the Black Hawk purchase, and found a colony of religious New England people settled in the Denmark locality. In 1838 those Denmark people invited him to become their pastor; he accepted the call, and sustained that relation to them for thirty years. However, during the first six years of that period he gave half his time as agent for the "American Home Missionary Society in the territory of Iowa. Fourteen Congregational churches had been organized by the time the 'Iowa Band' came, and some eight Congregational ministers had reached the Territory," so said Dr. Magoun at the dedication of a new Congregational church in Keosauqua in 1888," and Dr. Salter one of 'The Band,' says, 'It was a letter from Asa Turner, under God, more than any other single influence, which led us to choose Iowa as our field of labor,' therefore, with or without the consent of my Congregational friends, I may say that Asa Turner was a sort of Bishop of Iowa, and Denmark the headquarters of his diocese; which accounts for 'The Iowa Band' coming to 'Denmark in a body.'"

Dr. Salter further relates that, after arriving in Iowa, "the next Sunday I spent at Keosauqua, on the Des Moines river, and preached in a blacksmith shop." A Mr. Hadden attended or followed him back to Denmark where, on the following Sunday, November 5th, Mr. Lane and six others were to be ordained before the members of "The Band" dispersed to their appointed fields of labor. The method of assignment to those fields is thus described in the little book entitled "The Iowa Band", the nine members having assembled in the pastor's

study for that purpose: Then Fathers Turner and Gaylord, who had explored the field, came in, map in hand, described their tour, the places visited, and then retired. Now, by free suggestion and mutual consent, the assignment began. Brother Hutchinson, for peculiar reasons, as was well known, was inclined to Burlington, and H. Adams to Farmington; and none were disposed to object. Those having wives, it was said, ought to be provided with places as comfortable as any in the territory. A minister-seeking man¹ from Keosauqua had claimed Brother Lane as the one of his choice. His promises were fair, and he was gratified. Then Bloomington, since called Muscatine, a smart town of 400 inhabitants, was ceded to Brother Robbins, and thus the wives were provided for." And thus, incidentally, was shown the rank which Keosauqua held among her sister towns in 1843. The Savior's injunction was "judge not according to appearances; judge righteous judgment." For lack of time and opportunity Mr. Hadden had to "judge according to appearances" when he chose Mr. Lane but, fortunately, it proved to be a "righteous judgment" also, and has been endorsed as such by Keosauqua people unto this day.

Mr. Lane was nearly thirty-one years old on November 12, 1843, when he preached his first sermon in Keosauqua, and stood face to face with the great work he had chosen, and for which God had chosen him. Many precious years had been spent in preparation for it, not willingly but necessarily. He had not inherited a robust body; physical weakness always, and real illness often, hindered study. And a degree of poverty frequently drove him from the halls of learning, and compelled long periods of manual labor or teaching, in order to replenish his normally slender and often empty purse. His eager spirit chafed against the enforced delay, which after all was not without its compensations, for the protracted struggle was a discipline which resulted in the development of patience, courage, perseverance, self-reliance—all those moral qualities, indeed, which characterized him afterward and contributed so much to his popularity and usefulness.

As a matter of economy, if not of necessity, the Lanes had sent their few household effects by water down the Atlantic

¹Mr. Hadden.

coast, across the Gulf of Mexico, and up the Mississippi to Burlington, whence they must come to Keosauqua by wagon; and until they arrived Mr. and Mrs. Lane boarded with Mr. Hadden's family. How few were those household effects is shown by the following excerpt from the diary of Rev. H. Adams, of Farmington, who, the next summer, visited the most of his brother ministers at their homes, beginning at Keosauqua: "July 16, 1844. Here are Brother Lane and his wife in their little home of two rooms. They have a chair or two now and a table, but they say they set up housekeeping without either, using old boxes instead." He then goes on to say "They have a church of a few members; organized as Presbyterians, but its members are not all of that way of thinking. Brother Lane is coming to be very decided that Congregationalism is the true Bible way, really quite conscientious about it. A majority are with him. How things will turn out, can't tell." How "few members" composed that church, and how eager was "the majority" who were "with Brother Lane" on the denominational question, appears from the fact that, when he did organize a Congregational Church about four months after Rev. Adams' visit, and a little more than a year after Mr. Lane began his labors here, he did it with only five members, viz., Moses Root and wife, Comfort Barnes and wife, and Mrs. Lane. Moreover, Mrs. Lane was the only member who lived in town; the others lived two and four miles out. Mr. Hadden, the Chief instrument in bringing Mr. Lane to Keosauqua, must have been a Presbyterian "after the strictest of his sect," for he did not then join the Congregational church, nor did he afterward during the few years he remained in town.

When Mr. Lane had been in Iowa about two years, the condition of his health required an extended vacation and a change of climate, but did not keep him from doing good when and where he had opportunity. Of that vacation Mr. John Valentine writes me, "The winter of 1845-6 Mr. Lane spent in Maine, on account of illness from malaria, and made his home with my brother, Lowell. During that winter he preached to our people there; and it was then under his preaching, that I was converted."

In the history of Van Buren County—page 475—it is erroneously stated that “Mr. Hadden built the first church at Keosauqua, in 1840.” It is not at all probable that a single person would build a church at his own expense in a frontier town which was less than four years old. The truth is that Mr. Hadden, being a carpenter, as I am informed, did erect a small house in that year to be rented for school purposes. It is true that it was also a preaching place “for all denominations”, as many school houses were in an early day, and not a few are in these days, but the Hadden house was not intended for a church, and was never dedicated as such. Judge Wright and Mrs. Joseph C. Knapp both came to Keosauqua in 1840, the year in which Mr. Hadden built that house. Judge Wright in his sketch of Mr. Lane—*Annals of Iowa*, October, 1914, page 486—refers to it as “the little school house, rented for private schools,” and Mrs. Knapp says she never heard it spoken of as being a church, on the contrary it was always called “Hadden’s school house.”

In that school house Mr. Lane preached his first sermon, and many others, in Keosauqua, but we have his own statement that his congregation “for several years had no settled place for public worship.” But in his fourth year here, and under his leadership, his people, aided by other citizens, built a small brick church, Mr. Lane himself paying for the brick out of his salary of \$400 per annum, when, as he afterward said, “we had no other pecuniary resources whatever.” Let us give honor to whom honor is due. As we have already seen, there was a small Presbyterian church organization here when Mr. Lane arrived in 1843, but to the Methodists belong the credit of the first church organization. About the middle of November, 1836, less than a year after the first settler built his “claim-pen,” and about seven years before Mr. Lane arrived, Rev. Norris Hobart, a Methodist preacher, “formed a Class” here, and made this a regular preaching place on his large “circuit” of sixteen appointments, the headquarters of which was Burlington. But to Mr. Lane belongs the honor of having been the first resident pastor, and the credit of leadership in the erection of the first church building in Keosauqua.

And now, a few general statements may be made to introduce an account of Mr. Lane’s school-teaching in the town.

According to the History of Van Buren County, "Tom Wilkinson kept the first school at the (new) county seat, in 1839," which was about three years after the advent of the first settler. The character of "Tom", and how he may have "kept school," may be inferred from the further statement of said history that "Wilkinson left in 1842, and married a half-breed of the Cherokee nation." All the early schools were private ones, and steadily improved in character and efficiency. In the late forties, Professors Allen, Moore and Howe taught schools of some pretensions. And a part of that time Moore and Howe were associated in teaching a school in the Des Moines House, originally a tavern, near the court house. The large dancing hall of that building could be made two good school-rooms by means of folding doors, and other parts of the house were occupied by private families.

The public school district was not organized till 1849. Late in that year it acquired two lots, on which a one room brick school-house was built the following summer, and in it the next winter a public school was taught by George Baldwin, a brother of the pioneer, Charles Baldwin, who had opened the school and taught it about two weeks, until his brother George could come on from Ohio.

A very bright girl, Mary Wilkins, was a scholar in that first public school, and later a student in Mr. Lane's academy. She is now Mrs. Charles Rustin, of Omaha, and writes me of that public school that, after a lapse of sixty-five years, she still treasures a little book, on the fly-leaf of which is written:

To Miss Mary E. Wilkins:

This book is presented by the undersigned, Directors of School District No. One, Van Buren Township, as the principal premium for improvement and good conduct during the winter term of said school—1850.

Attest: George G. Wright, Pres't.
John D. Mitchler, Treas.
John H. Stine, Sec.

And Mrs. Rustin adds, with commendable pride, "This was the first prize given in the first public school of Keosauqua."

But some citizens of the town were anxious for better advantages for their children than could be expected of the public school at that time. Who took the initiative in the matter I cannot say, but it resulted in Mr. Lane opening a school

in the only room on the ground floor of the Odd Fellow building. He did this partly for financial reasons, his salary as a minister still being a small one, and partly—perhaps more—for the sake of enlarging his sphere of usefulness. The school was to be one of high grade, an academy really, as appears from the following which, published in the Des Moines Valley Whig, Keokuk, Iowa, May 1, 1851:

KEOSAUQUA ACADEMY

Rev. Daniel Lane—Teacher

The First Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, May 20th. Each term will consist of 11 weeks.

TUITION PER TERM; PRIMARY BRANCHES—\$3.00

Branches usually taught in common district schools, including the elementary principles of Algebra and Natural Philosophy—\$3.75.

Higher studies in Mathematics, Mental and Moral Science, Chemistry, Astronomy, Rhetoric, Logic, Ancient and Modern Languages—\$4.50. * * * Keosauqua, April 17th, 1851.

In the announcement for the third term of the same year in the Western American, Keosauqua, December 5th, "Latin and Greek" are mentioned as languages to be taught; and in the same paper, June 19, 1852, announcing June 30th as the beginning of the "Fifth Term," it is said that "instruction will be given in Latin, Greek, French and German if requested." The first announcement, backed up by the well known fact that Mr. Lane was a graduate of three schools, an academy, a college, and a theological seminary, and also was a teacher of several years experience, indicated that the proposed school would not be an experiment so far as the teacher was concerned, and the people were not left in doubt very long. His ability as an instructor, and the excellent moral atmosphere of his school, soon became so evident that his patrons desired to have their younger children brought under his immediate influence. To gratify their desire, he formed one or two sub-primary classes, and employed Miss Mary Wilkins, an advanced scholar, to hear their recitations: for which service she received \$3.08 per week, in addition to her own tuition.

The newspapers frequently referred to the academy as being "an excellent and flourishing institution." Its fine rep-

utation went abroad and attracted students from adjoining counties in Iowa and Missouri.

As further evidence that Mr. Lane was seriously handicapped by physical frailty the Western American of August 30, 1851, says, "*Keosauqua Academy*—We are requested to state that the academy will not commence its session next Monday, owing to the continued ill health of Mr. Lane. But he is rapidly recovering and in all probability will soon be at his post." He bravely carried his double burden of preaching and teaching through a period of two years, until the spring of 1853, when it became evident to him that he was overworking. He therefore closed his school, severed his pastoral relation to the church, and went to Davenport to become principal of the Preparatory Department of Iowa College, then in its infancy, and without a dollar of endowment. He was also to have charge of the boarding and lodging department, in the case of which Dr. Magoun said "Mr. and Mrs. Lane were useful to the students in a rare measure, both in respect to this world and the world to come." Mr. and Mrs. Lane had no children of their own, but both of them had the instinct of parenthood in an eminent degree. Of course there was greater obligation and opportunity for its exercise while in charge of that boarding and lodging department than they ever had before or afterward, but they always had a parental interest in their scholars. To their intimate friends they habitually spoke of their scholars as "our boys" and "our girls," and they watched their adult careers with a solicitude akin to that of real parents. To illustrate that habit I may relate that on the occasion of a visit to Keosauqua, when the name of a former scholar, inclined to waywardness, was mentioned, Mr. Lane inquired with evident anxiety, "Is W—— steady now?"

He was equally solicitous about the church he had planted in Keosauqua and, before leaving for Davenport, he secured Rev. Dimon to succeed him as pastor. Mr. Dimon was an exceptionally able man and a fine character, who had left a good law practice in the east after being convinced of a call to preach the Gospel. But he died about a year after coming to Keosauqua, greatly to the regret of all who knew him. In that short time he acquired influence enough to organize a company for the purpose of founding a permanent academy in the

town. After his death the company bought a small brick house of two rooms, placed over its door the sign "The Dimon Institute," and brought a Professor Greene from the east to superintend the school. But for some reason the institution was short lived, and Mr. Greene returned to Massachusetts, where he became associated in the practice of law with George F. Hoar, who later on was United States senator.

Two years after going to Davenport, Mr. Lane was promoted to the chair of mental and moral science in Iowa College. But in 1858, because of a defaulting college treasurer, and the persistence of the Davenport City Council in opening a wide street through the campus the college trustees temporarily closed the institution but reopened it at Grinnell the following year.

During that year of intermission Mr. Lane taught a classical school in Davenport, at the close of which, in the fall of 1859, upon the earnest solicitation of Judge Wright and others he returned to Keosauqua under a contract to teach there three years. This second Keosauqua academy was conducted in the basement of the Methodist Church, and occupied three rooms. The majority of the students were under Mr. Lane's immediate control in a large lecture room. In a smaller room the primary scholars were located, and taught for some time by Mrs. Lane, who was succeeded by Miss Maggie McArthur. In a third room, a few of Mr. Lane's classes were tutored by the advanced scholar and exceptionally fine young man, William C. Harper, until he became a Union soldier in 1861. This school also attracted students from afar. The average number of its scholars is now supposed to have been seventy or eighty for about two years, when the Civil War came on, cut down the attendance and otherwise seriously affected the school by making soldiers of a number of young men and older boys, who were greatly admired by Mr. Lane, and had contributed much to the morale of his school. Mr. Lane was a devoted Union man, and thoroughly in sympathy with the patriotic spirit which prevailed among his scholars. Friday afternoons were devoted to literary exercises which, after the war began, took on a decidedly patriotic character. W. W. Baldwin says "I remember declaiming an impassioned, patriotic appeal, and seeing the tears flow down Mr. Lane's face

as he listened to me. I can never forget the inspired look upon him at that time."

In those days Keosauqua had a "glee club" of unusually good singers, four of whom were scholars in the academy, and Hattie McArthur one of the four. When the war came on the club sang at rallies for recruits in southeastern Iowa, and raised many a boy's patriotism to the enlisting point. And the boys did not forget that when they were hundreds of miles distant from the club, and experiencing the stern realities of soldier life. One day when conditions were very trying a wag in our company sang out dolefully, "Oh, I wish Hattie McArthur was here to sing me out of service; she sung me into it!"

Four of Mr. Lane's scholars responded to President Lincoln's first call for troops. Voltaire Twombly was one of them and he writes me, "The four of us, Harper, Burns, Henry and Twombly, were one day invited to dinner by Mr. Lane, and Mrs. Lane got us up a good dinner. The most impressive part of that visit with our dear teacher and his wife was when we all got down on our knees and he prayed with us. And in parting he gave each of us a small Testament and fatherly counsel. I carried my Testament throughout the war, and read it—sometimes when under fire in the trenches. I have it yet, with this written on the fly-leaf, 'V. P. Twombly, from his teacher and friend, D. Lane'." I have ascertained that, including nine from his first school, thirty-eight of Mr. Lane's scholars became Union soldiers, and suffered their proportion of hardships and casualties during the war. There may have been a few more in the Union Army, and it is also a significant fact that I have not learned of one of his scholars who served in the Confederate Army.

Including both schools Mr. Lane's teaching in Keosauqua covered a period of about five years. Some persons, in their zeal for the good reputation of the old town, but with no intention whatever of misrepresenting matters, assert that no other school of like character, in the whole country, and in the same length of time, was attended by so many scholars, who became prominent in their mature years. That may or may not be true. No one can tell in the absence of complete statis-

ties from all such schools, and it is safe to say that no such statistics were ever compiled, and distributed, therefore the assertion may be made only as an opinion, not as a known fact. Moreover, the makers of the foregoing statement erroneously, but of course honestly, swell their mental list of Mr. Lane's scholars who became prominent men, by including in it the names of George W. McCrary, H. C. Caldwell, and a few others, of less prominence, none of whom ever went to school to Mr. Lane. In the *Annals of Iowa*, October, 1914, there appeared a brief character sketch of Mr. Lane by Judge Wright. In that sketch the Judge does not assert the superiority of Mr. Lane's school over other schools in the production of prominent men, but he restricts the field of comparison, and adroitly shifts the burden of proof upon any one who might deny it. He says, "Find if you can another instance in this western world, in the early days, of a small private school sending out so many men of whom the instructor, the state and nation even, may feel so justly proud." This challenge comes after naming twelve prominent men—from memory—who had been scholars in Mr. Lane's school, Judge Caldwell among them. I will not attempt to take up the challenge, for I do not contend for the superiority of any other school, but the Judge is mistaken in naming Caldwell as a student in the Lane Academy. This may seem strange—and it is—in view of the facts that Caldwell studied law in the office of Knapp and Wright, and was junior member of the firm of Knapp, Wright & Caldwell from the time he was admitted to the bar in 1851, until he enlisted as major in the Third Iowa Cavalry in 1861, a period of about ten years.

Now Judge Wright's reminiscent articles are very fine. They are illuminating, intensely interesting, and, in a general way, are faithful portrayals of pioneer characters and events. But they were written exclusively from memory, or nearly so, and it is well known that memory is not perfectly reliable as to the details of forty or fifty years "Lang Syne." In other articles I have found Judge Wright in error as to some details. And in the article now under consideration there are two errors besides the one concerning Caldwell. The first one states that Mr. Lane settled in Keosauqua in 1842 instead of 1843, and the second says "forty years later he returned to his first

home in Maine, and died within the year," whereas he lived over seven years after returning to Maine. It is thought by some that George W. McCrary attended school in Keosauqua and it is known that Caldwell went to school to Professors Allen, Moore and Howe; but I have reliable information that neither of them, nor a few others included with them, ever were students in Mr. Lane's schools. Mrs. Rustin, Winifield Mayne and others who were students in the first school are quite positive that those persons did not attend it, and Mrs. Knapp confirms their statement.

Mrs. Rustin explains that as the Knapp, Wright & Caldwell law office was just across the street from the academy school room, Caldwell would often come over during intermission periods and join the older scholars in their games.

Caldwell had very little schooling, but he was one of those precocious youths who had a faculty for absorbing knowledge, and made good in after life. He began studying law with Knapp & Wright at the age of fifteen and was only nineteen when he was admitted to the bar in 1851, the very year in which Mr. Lane opened his school in the Odd Fellow building. What more likely then than that the boy of nineteen or twenty should still have a zest for play and often engage in it, when suitable comrades were hard at it so near him, especially when his sedentary occupation made exercise and recreation necessary. Judge Wright saw those youngsters at play hundreds of times; they made a bright and enduring picture in his mind. Forty years later as he sat writing his tribute to Mr. Lane memory brought out that picture labeled "Mr. Lane's students at play" and in it was Caldwell, one of the most enthusiastic players; so memory played the honest Judge a trick, and beguiled him into thinking that Caldwell was really a student in that academy. Finally, I have a list of the students in that school, given by Mr. Lane himself to Thomas S. Wright, the Judge's son, for use in an address made in Keosauqua in 1888, and the names of George W. McCrary and H. C. Caldwell are not in that list. It is true that Mr. Lane made that list from memory, closing with the remark "And perhaps two or three others, whose names are not recalled by their old teacher." But it is incredible that he should have forgotten two such men as McCrary and Cald-

well, who became far more prominent than any he did mention as students in his first Keosauqua Academy.

Other Keosauqua patriots, and ardent admirers of Mr. Lane, equally desirous of honoring him and being loyal to truth, are content with saying that he was in the front rank of this country's great teachers; that he probably had few, if any, superiors; and that his Keosauqua schools were really remarkable for the number of their students who became more or less prominent in after life. That seems to be a perfectly reasonable statement. And I feel sure that the fair minded and modest Daniel Lane would not think of claiming the sole credit for the prominence of his scholars. Indeed, he often and gladly admitted that heredity and home environment had furnished him an unusual amount of good material for the making of superior men and women. And we are not to leave out of the account that great factor, the personal endeavor of the students themselves. Therefore, on these accounts, and the certainty that those students would have had other good teachers, it is to be conceded that many of them would have become useful men and women and attained to a good degree of prominence if they had never seen Mr. Lane. And it is also admitted that at least a few of his scholars profited little in youth or maturity by the great advantages of his schools, but that was not the fault of their teacher. But I do contend that he inspired many with a zeal for knowledge and morality who, otherwise, might not have been so inspired; and that he developed even the most willing of his scholars to a degree which they were not likely to have attained under any other teacher available at that time—in short, that he was the greatest possible help to all who were willing to be helped and to help themselves; and therefore justly deserves a very large measure of credit for the success which they achieved in later life.

There is extant no original roster of the students in either of Mr. Lane's academies. His list of those in the first school given from memory has been supplemented—also from memory—by a few surviving students of that school. For a list of those in the second school I am wholly dependent upon the recollections of a few of its survivors with whom I have corresponded. Both lists are probably not complete, but I think

are nearly so. They are as follows, with my comments showing the prominence in life attained by many of them, the majority of those not thus noticed filled their humbler stations with credit to themselves and their able teacher:

FIRST SCHOOL

Edwin Stannard—Commission merchant in St. Louis, wealthy owner of flouring mills, lieutenant governor of Missouri, congressman, and delegate to Methodist General Conference.

Zervia Stannard—Wife of George C. Duffield, a prominent pioneer farmer and citizen of Van Buren county.

Alphonso Stannard—Brother of Edwin.

John C. Brown—Bank cashier.

Hugh Brown—Lieutenant on staff of Gen. Ord in Civil War, thereafter in regular army, last service in Spanish-American war, final rank, major.

Alex Brown—Sergeant-major of Fifteenth Iowa, discharged for wound received at Shiloh and Corinth, county judge, county auditor, lawyer, and member of state legislature.

Annie Brown—Wife of Dr. William Craig.

Mollie Brown—Wife of Judge Robert Sloan.

Henry Moon—Keosauqua postmaster.

Winfield Mayne—The first graduate of Iowa Wesleyan College, he being the whole class of 1856, for many years a prominent lawyer of Council Bluffs.

Leroy Mayne—Soldier in Second Iowa Infantry and Third Cavalry, lieutenant and adjutant of marine brigade when he died in 1863.

Stephen Fellows—Prominent citizen, wealthy and successful farmer.

Mary Shepherd—Wife of Delazon Smith, a lawyer, preacher, and United States senator from Oregon.

Mary E. Wilkins—Both scholar and tutor in the school, afterward a successful teacher in Keosauqua and Sioux City, wife of Charles Rustin, a cultured woman and life-long student.

Harriet Benton—Wife of Judge H. C. Caldwell.

Arthur Buckner—When a child came with his people from Kentucky to Clark county, Missouri, "depended on his mental

quickness rather than on close application to study, mischievous in season and out of season, and the only scholar I ever saw Mr. Lane out of patience with" says Mrs. Rustin. He became a physician and eminent surgeon. The Confederate Gen. Buckner was his great uncle. Arthur was loyal and served as a surgeon in the Union Army.

Aurelia Julien—Wife of Maj. H. C. McArthur, civil war veteran.

Jane Bell—Sister of Col. Frank Bell.

Margaret Leach—Daughter of Gen. Leach.

Isaac Thatcher—Captain of Company K, Forty-fifth Infantry.

Amos Thatcher—Sergeant-major Fifteenth Iowa.

Jacob St. John—Lawyer in Des Moines.

Vina Baldwin—Sister of Charles Baldwin.

Ellen Manguin—Wife of Winfield Mayne.

George Swain—Lieutenant in Seventh Cavalry.

Aurelia or "Milly" Williams—Wife of Mr. Schramm, a prominent Burlington merchant.

Volney Smith—Son of Delazon Smith, was cadet a while at West Point, supposed to have been a soldier in the Civil War, and known to have been prominent in Arkansas politics.

Lizzie Brown, Mary Ann Brown, Nancy Brown, Elizabeth Burns, Mary Burns, Elizabeth Cameron, Cornelia and Mary Chittenden, Ellen Clafin, James Coleman, Samuel Dook, — Devin, Davis Leonard, William Fellows, William Fosnot, Sarah and Amanda Hartzell, Victoria Julien, Luther and Mary Kreigh, Henry Mathias, Philander and Carrie Mayne, Sarah Jane, Elizabeth and Angeline Miller, Jackson and Zervia Miller, David Miller, Mary Moore, Francis Montonye, Martha Selby, Felissa Stannard, Joanna Steele, Carlisle and Sarah St. John, Louisa and Sarah Tolman, Charlotte and Russell Tylee, Adaline and Amanda Walker, Boylston Wilson, Emily Webster and William Wallace Brown.

SECOND ACADEMY

The first three names on this list are persons who were also in the first school, but in the primary class.

Charles W. Shepherd—Served three years in Third Iowa Cavalry, then till close of Civil war as a lieutenant in a col-

ored regiment, was a Methodist minister nearly thirty years, and died when treasurer of Van Buren county.

Thomas S. Wright—Son of Judge George G. Wright, was adjutant in Third Cavalry, prisoner of war for a short time, lawyer of prominence, and was attorney for the C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co. when he died in New York City as the result of an accident, age about forty-nine years.

V. P. Twombly—Excelled in mathematics while a student, enlisted spring of 1861 in the Second Iowa Infantry at the age of nineteen, was slightly wounded at Ft. Donelson and was the last of the color guards on his feet when he carried the colors over the Confederate works, was promoted from grade to grade until made captain, was severely wounded at Corinth, served over four years. After the war was treasurer of Van Buren county four years, treasurer of the state of Iowa six years, and president of the Home Savings Bank of Des Moines ten years, from 1891 to 1901.

Chloe Funk—Wife of V. P. Twombly.

W. W. Baldwin—Soldier and lawyer, prominent citizen of Burlington and president of its library association, became land commissioner of the C., B. & Q. R. R. in about 1879, still in the employ of that company as vice-president and is an able writer on railroad questions.

John Burns—Soldier four years, sergeant Third Cavalry, afterward treasurer Van Buren county and postmaster at Keosauqua.

B. F. Elbert—Banker and member of Iowa Legislature.

Felix T. Hughes—Soldier, school teacher in Memphis, Mo., three years, lawyer in Lancaster, Mo., in 1880 removed to Keokuk, Iowa, as general solicitor of the M., I. & N. R. R., five years later president and attorney for the same road reorganized as the Keokuk and Western until it was sold to the C., B. & Q., since which he has been local attorney for the C., B. & Q. Meantime he has been mayor of Keokuk two years and judge of that city's superior court three years.

Ben Johnston—Soldier four years in Union army, promoted lieutenant in colored regiment, lawyer, county attorney, and died while United States consul in a Honduras port.

B. F. Kauffman—Lawyer, and by many thought to be the foremost attorney in Des Moines when he died in the prime of life.

Rutledge Lea—Said to have been the best declaimer in the school, became an able lawyer but died when about forty years old.

Alvin J. McCrary—Soldier, lawyer, president Iowa State Bar Association, appointed by President Roosevelt a delegate to the congress of lawyers at the St. Louis Exposition, and since 1900 has been attorney for two corporate companies at Binghamton, N. Y.

Craig L. Wright—Son of Judge George G. Wright and for many years an able lawyer in Sioux City.

Sam M. Clark—Editor of the Gate City and member of congress.

J. H. Watts—First lieutenant in Third Cavalry and killed in battle.

Charles Leach—First lieutenant in Third Cavalry.

William C. Stidger—Soldier four years, second lieutenant and adjutant of Fifteenth Iowa.

George Stidger—Soldier and physician.

Addie Stidger—Wife of George C. Duffield.

John Baker—Soldier and physician.

William C. Harper—Lieutenant in the Second Iowa, was killed at Ft. Donelson.

W. H. Andrews, Irene Anderson, Lavina R. Baldwin, Rachel Berger, Mary Bonney, John Bonner, Jerome Briggs and two sisters, Miles Burns, Mary Claffin, Lou Canaja, Eliza Day, Henry Easling, Susanna Fellows, Lutie Ganes, Lizzie and Susie Harrison, Ellen Brewster, Clarissa Hartson, Samuel and Benjamin Hearn, Thomas and Orra Henry, Sally Jordan, Stanslow Julien, Christopher Kauffman, Augusta Kinnersly, Lemuel Kincade, Lena Lea, Anna and Will Manning, Josie Manguin, Flavius, Scott and Susan Miller, Hattie McArthur, Nelson McCrary, William McBride, Sarah and Vina Morris, Elizabeth Myers, Frances Miller, Lida Moore, Emma and Amandus Pearson, Henry Potter, Mary Purnell, James and Mary Rankin, Laura Rowley, Lewis Rye, John C. Smith, Melissa Stannard, Fletcher and Mary St. John, Clarence and

Amanda Walker, Thomas Thornburg, Peter Watts, Sarah Warren, Mary Wheelan, Solon Wilson, Dora and Mary Wright, Samuel Hogue, Elizabeth Marshall.

The building in which Mr. Lane taught his schools and the church he built in Keosauqua have long since been torn down that modern ones might take their places, and Mr. Lane has been dead nearly twenty-six years; but his memory is still cherished in the town, and will be after those who knew and loved him in the flesh are dead and gone. In the present Congregationalist church on the wall, above and back of the pulpit, there hangs a large and life-like picture of Mr. Lane, who seems to be looking over the congregation, his eyes fondly resting upon the beautiful front window, which bears this inscription: "Daniel Lane, D. D., of the 'Iowa Band,' and the first pastor of this church. By his students, testifying their affection and esteem, and commemorating his work and character as a Christian teacher." At the dedication of this church, in 1888, Thomas S. Wright delivered an appropriate and able address in behalf of Mr. Lane's students, some of whom had journeyed far to be present on the occasion. The foregoing narrative is a more able and just tribute to the character of Mr. Lane than I can personally offer in another form. But to show further how he was and still is regarded and appreciated by his former students, I here quote tributes which a few of them sent me at my request. Mrs. Rustin says: "I think Mr. Lane's success as a teacher was the result of his splendid scholarship and ability to impart knowledge, to his kind, wise and firm control of his scholars, and to his broad views and aims. He was much more than a mere pedagogue, with an eye upon his pecuniary reward. He had a great longing for the personal profit of his scholars, and through them for the future welfare of Iowa. As I think of it now, he must have taken up teaching in Keosauqua as a necessary corollary of his ministerial work, his conception of the work of a home missionary was that broad. He saw that the hope of Iowa lay in the morality and intelligence of her citizens. As a minister, and as a citizen himself he obeyed the call to do what he could to mold the minds and characters of the rising generation. And, Oh, the personality of the man! Sincerity radiated from his

countenance. Even a look from his honest, blue eyes blessed the one on whom it rested."

By Alvin J. McCrary: "No man can fully estimate a life so poured out on his pupils as was Mr. Lane's. In lasting influence never did a teacher more surely fasten his wise thoughts upon his scholars. And he personally followed them in after years with his loving counsel. He was one of the few who could talk of Divine things without cant. He was truly the friend of youth, yet you could not think of him as ever having had any youth. Man's value to man is the true measure of greatness. But by that standard Daniel Lane's greatness will never be realized in this world."

By Judge Felix T. Hughes: "We loved Professor Lane very dearly, and I have always regarded him as a wonderful educator, and in other respects a really wonderful man. His christian virtues and his anxiety for the advancement of his scholars were really admirable, and no thoughtful young man or woman could work for other than his highest esteem. I can see him now before the classes, his face aglow with interest and anxiety for the success of his pupils. He was so tender, so patient, and yet so firm that he never let a pupil go until he understood just what the lesson was intended to teach. He was so perfectly informed himself that it seemed a delight to him to exert himself in the interest of the subject under consideration, and he was so free in the use of simple and plain language that it all seemed real eloquence, and held us to the closest attention."

By V. P. Twombly: "Mr. Lane was loved by all his scholars. He was stern on occasion, but very just. As an example of his thoroughness I may relate that our arithmetic classes seemed to have trouble to remember, '5280 feet make a mile', that sentence was written at the top of the blackboard, and kept there until it was impressed upon their memories. And I venture that few, if any, of those scholars, if asked today, would fail to answer promptly, '5280 feet make a mile.' Mr. Lane was a strong, earnest, christian character; not a great preacher, but one who truly exemplified the Christ-life in his daily walk and conversation. He certainly was a great teacher and leader of young people."

And Mrs. Twombly says: "My strongest impressions of Mr. Lane in the school room were made by his quiet talks before or after reading a Scripture lesson and praying, every morning, on opening the school; and his repeating over and over again 'The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, meekness; against such there is no law.'" (Gal. V. 22-23.)

By W. W. Baldwin: "Mr. Lane was more than a teacher and preacher. He was a great example. His precepts were sound, but his life was more than all his precepts. He was not simply an upright and pure-minded man, but was the embodiment of uprightness and high character. I think that he combined in himself more nearly the best type of a patriotic citizen, the faithful pastor, and the conscientious teacher than any man with whom my life has been associated. This explains his influence upon his pupils, an influence in the formation of character and habits above any influence of maxims or books, and one which endures in our minds and lives even now after the lapse of more than half a century, not only as a blessed memory but also as a vital force."

In 1862 another protracted illness prevented Mr. Lane from teaching the final term, eleven weeks of his second school. That probably convinced him that he was no longer equal to the strain of continuous teaching. At any rate as soon as he was able he returned to active work in the ministry, in which he served as pastor at Eddyville four years, and at Pleasant Plains six years; he then retired from pastoral work on account of impaired hearing. In 1872-73 he assisted in raising funds for Iowa College. He then moved to Oskaloosa, chiefly to enjoy the fellowship of "Father" Turner, who in age and feebleness lived there with his daughter. Mr. Lane still preached at times, and for short periods undertook pastoral charge of churches which were temporarily without installed pastors. In that capacity he was again at Eddyville six months, and three months at Keosauqua. While in Iowa he was pastor of churches twenty-one years, a teacher eleven years and college agent two years, making in all thirty-four years of active labor, including the two years when he was both pastor and

teacher in Keosaukua. And in the meantime he was a trustee of Iowa College for twenty-six years.

As old age crept upon them Mr. and Mrs. Lane yearned for the land of their youth, and for their relatives and friends who still lived there. So they left Iowa and went back to Maine in December, 1882. In order to be near Mrs. Lane's relatives they bought a small, rural home about a mile from the little village of Freeport. It will please his Iowa friends and pupils to learn that the generous and self-denying Daniel Lane had enough means to supply his moderate wants in the evening of life. Mrs. Lane's sister, Miss Anna Staples, writes me, "One of Mr. Lane's Iowa friends advised him to invest some money in land, so that he would have something for old age, or to leave to his wife if she survived him, which she did for ten years. The investment proved to be a good one so when he came here he was able to buy a small place and live very comfortably. After he died some of his money was lost through his agent in the west, but there was enough left to last Mrs. Lane through, and what there was ever was to go to Iowa College and the missionary societies. He was to the last a cheerful giver, and when he received a gift he would give it to some good cause instead of using it for his own benefit."

Mr. Lane lived a little over seven years after returning to Maine, and died April 3, 1890, at the age of seventy-seven years and twenty-three days. Of his closing years Miss Staples writes, "His last days were passed quietly in reading and study, cultivating his garden and preaching occasionally. He was a constant attendant at church and mid-week prayer meetings. He had a large Bible class of men and women in the Sunday school, and a neighborhood prayer meeting at his home on Saturday evenings."

Thus, contrary to the dark prophecy of the physician in his academy days, although seriously handicapped by a frail body and frequent illness, this good man labored long and successfully for God and humanity, and "came to his grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in its season."

ANNALS OF IOWA.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

SUSPENSION AND RESUMPTION OF THE ANNALS OF IOWA

The Annals of Iowa, like many another excellent enterprise, has depended from its beginning upon great effort and sacrifice by the curator of the Historical Department. Extreme effort and expenditure of time, talent and energy by Charles Aldrich, the founder of the Historical Department of Iowa, and the founder and editor of the third series of the Annals of Iowa, drew exhaustively upon the frail strength of his last years. From its first issue in April 1893, until January, 1908 (the last number containing his work) his friends and associates volunteered for his use their strength and zeal. His successor, with fewer natural and acquired talents than Mr. Aldrich, took up and prosecuted the work to the best of his ability, holding to the same lines. He bound himself to the same considerations and aimed at the same results, as he understood them, as the founder.

With the publication of the Annals goes the direction of the great collection of newspapers, the portrait gallery, the great natural and political history museum, the priceless collection of local historical books, manuscript, etc., and the public archives of the state of Iowa. Thus is formed the task and thus supported the distinction of the curatorship succeeding that of the lamented founder.

The war which distorted the passions, the zeal, the demands of service, the purchasing power of money, and practically all the elements entering into the direction of an institution such as the Historical Department interfered especially with the publication of the Annals. Our board of trustees, therefore, on January 12, 1918, adopted the following:

RESOLVED, That the publication of the Annals be suspended until the close of the present war, and that at that time such action be taken as shall be deemed expedient.

Throughout the fighting the great heart of Iowa beat up to and beyond the full of its every obligation. The Thirty-eighth General Assembly substantially added to the curator's responsibilities, for it gave heed to an appeal in which the Historical Department had joined, for authority and means wherewith to establish and bring forward the work of conserving as public state parks such areas in Iowa as are suited to the use of the people for scientific, scenic, historical and recreational purposes. A more extended treatment of the latter subject is given elsewhere in this issue of the Annals. The editorial responsibilities and labor of the curator were doubled thereby. He, therefore, submitted to the Board of Trustees of the Historical Department, the Executive Council, and the legislative committee on Retrenchment and Reform, in substance, the following request:

It is proposed that since the curator was made by law a member, and by selection the secretary, of the Board of Conservation, with the resulting responsibility of establishing and maintaining an office with proper records, preparation of reports and carrying on the innumerable details of a new institution, in addition to doing his share of inspecting areas, and public speaking, he requests that an editorial assistant be engaged, who shall be assistant secretary of the Board of Conservation, and assistant editor to the curator, by way of compensating the time and talent subtracted by the curator from the Historical Department.

The proposal was agreed to by the legislature, authority and means for such assistant provided, and the resumption of the publication of the Annals of Iowa made possible. The curator thereupon reported to the Board of Trustees his belief that notwithstanding the continued distortion in the cost of printing and supplies and pending adjustment of our support to these and all other demands, the publication should be resumed, and in response the following resolution was adopted by the Board of Trustees:

RESOLVED, That Mr. Harlan's recommendation that the revival of the publication phases of the department work, including the issues of the *Annals of Iowa*, be undertaken within the present year, be adopted.

The field of the *Annals* is ample, and the repository of resources upon which to draw for its matter has increased and continues to expand. Neither the writer nor those who follow him need ever fear they will find themselves without the most ample and valuable sources of materials in the collections of the department and productions of others of the type and character the *Annals* produces, which will register and reveal the aims and attainments of those who laid the foundations or continue in the construction of our commonwealth.

The *Annals* therefore returns to its place of service. The work it did has been resumed.

THE IOWA BOARD OF CONSERVATION

Theodore Roosevelt attributes the enactment of national legislation to conserve national resources to the energy and foresight of Mr. Gifford Pinchot. Papers in the Historical Department reveal that two notable Iowa men contributed a very great part. They were W. J. McGee and John F. Lacey.

The Iowa legislature in its Thirty-seventh General Assembly, stimulated by the foregoing and similar influences, enacted two measures, aimed at the preservation of Iowa areas worth while for scenic, scientific, historical and recreational use. Numerous Iowa institutions of learned character, and associations aimed to promote recreation or sportsmanship, had for years directed the thought of the public to our rapidly disappearing forests, the decimation of wild animal and plant life, and the destruction of mounds and works of prehistoric men.

Chapter 333, Acts of the Thirty-seventh General Assembly, empowered the curator of the Historical Department to accept gifts as trustee of the people, of lands and property of historic interest.

Chapter 236 of the same session directed the division of the fish and game protection funds into halves, one part to be expended in improving lakes and acquiring public state parks

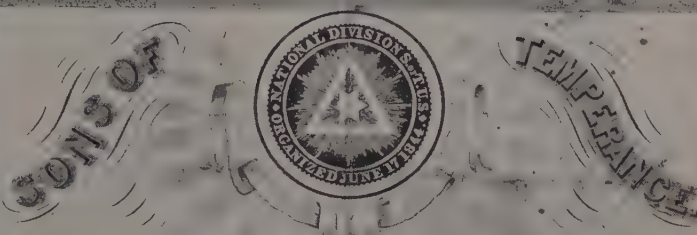
selected, if recommended by the fish and game warden and approved by the Executive Council.

The Thirty-eighth General Assembly amended the latter act by substituting for "the fish and game warden" "the Board of Conservation" so far as selecting and approving park sites are concerned. It set apart only so much of the fish and game protection fund as would not in the opinion of the Executive Council be required to carry on the work of the fish and game department, but it added annually the sum of \$100,000.

Under this law the curator of the Historical Department is made a member of the Board of Conservation and, in the organization, became its secretary. The Executive Council appointed Dr. L. H. Pammel of Ames, head of the department of botany of Iowa State College, who, on organization, was made president; Hon. Joseph Kelso, Jr., of Bellevue, a member of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth General Assemblies, and Hon. John F. Ford of Fort Dodge, former mayor of that city, as the other three members.

The board, serving with no compensation other than expenses, has performed a great amount of valuable work. Besides its preliminary investigations and the institution of state policies, they have examined and passed upon some fifty areas, and have recommended for acquisition some eight or nine tracts. A general report dealing with the law, policy and procedure of the state with reference to public state parks, is ready for publication and is delayed only by the impediments to state printing that retard all similar work.

Major Williams' journal, which he kept while going through Iowa in 1849 and which is published in this number of the Annals, frequently alludes to the Sons of Temperance, an organization which was then very popular. The Historical Department is fortunate in having in its possession a certificate of membership in that society issued to C. F. Clarkson in Indiana in 1845. We present an illustration of the certificate on opposite page.



To whom it may concern,

This certifies that Brother C. F. Clarkson
whose signature appears on the margin, in his own hand writing, on the
fifteenth day of Nov. 1845 regularly admitted a member
of Indiana (Union No.) located in Brookville
and working under a legal and unobjectionable warrant by the National
Grand Lodge of the United States on the twenty fourth
day of September 1845

Having paid all demands against him up to the first day of
July 1847 and being under no charge, whatever we have granted
him this Traveling - Card and recommend him to the due regard of all
true Sons of Temperance.

In Witness whereof We have caused these
to be signed by our W. Patrol, R. L. and the Secy of our Union to be
attached in the town of Brookville on the tenth
day May in the thousand eight hundred forty seven

John A. Watson W. P.
Reece R. Bulger R. L.



E. H. Barry Secy

C. F. Clarkson

ACCOMPLISHMENT OF STATE BOARD OF CONSERVATION TO APRIL, 1920

(From the forthcoming report of the State Board of Conservation)

AREAS IN IOWA WHICH HAVE BEEN ACQUIRED OR ARE IN COURSE OF ACQUISITION FOR PUBLIC STATE PARKS

Boneyard Hollow and Woodman's Hollow, Webster County

About ten miles southeast of Fort Dodge on the west bank of the Des Moines river; wild and beautiful scenery; rare plants and forestry; adapted to summer and winter sports; interesting historic associations and unusual prehistoric works and discoveries.

Four hundred and fifty-seven acres purchased for thirty-eight thousand, five hundred dollars, toward which the local citizens paid ten thousand dollars in cash and provided, cost free to the State, two appropriate roadways.

The Devil's Backbone, Delaware County

Twelve miles northwest of Manchester, four miles northeast from Lamont, four miles southeast of Strawberry Point; good roads; purchased almost entirely from funds derived from half the hunting license proceeds, under Chapter 236, Acts of the 37th General Assembly, therefore by the State Board of Conservation characterized as "The Gift of the Iowa Sportsmen to the People of the State." First public state park acquired; most wild and wonderful scenic area in interior of Iowa; great bend of Maquoketa river; immense spring is a constant supply for fine brook trout; Maquoketa river to and including an ancient mill embraced; rare plants and forestry, including best typical growth of native white pines; grotesque weathering of ancient limestone; unusual and rare glacial and erosive effects displayed; ideal camping place when facilities are provided.

All lands purchased.

Near Farmington, Van Buren County

One-half mile south of Farmington near Des Moines River and State roads; unique geology; scenic gem; original timber undisturbed; natural lake and marsh of forty acres proposed to be improved so as to cover sixty acres; perfect for stocking

with bullheads and other fish; rare fields of lotus or chinquapin; throngs of the cardinal and other birds winter and summer; muskrat and other fur bearers numerous.

One hundred acres purchased by local citizens for seventy-five hundred dollars and presented cost free to the State which has engaged to purchase two additional acres, condemn or acquire roadways and improve the same and otherwise render the area enjoyable.

Near Keosauqua, Van Buren County

Extends from the town along the south bank of the Des Moines River at the toe of the horseshoe bend some two miles up stream, thence southward from the stream to include some fourteen hundred acres. Natural wild life sanctuary and set apart to the unmodified and undisturbed use of the natural species of wild animal and plant life; rough, wooded, brushy, the high hills affording rarest of vistas up, down and across stream and crowned with prehistoric mounds; the ruffed grouse observed in summer 1919, with quail most abundant; winter resort and summer breeding place of the cardinal; numerous dens of fox, skunk, mink, raccoon, opossum and groundhog; for a mile in all directions of the State lands, land owners voluntarily engage to assist the State in its protection of wild life, both on their lands and the lands of the State so that there shall be a protected, undisturbed breeding place of approximately 4,000 acres; "Ely's Ford," a historic river crossing of pre-railroad days, famous then and ever since, as a camping site for hunting, fishing, bathing and for winter sports.

Acquired by purchase at an average of less than fifty dollars per acre, to which local citizens contributed in cash something over seventy-six hundred dollars.

Lepley Park, Hardin County

Three miles in a northerly direction from Union; nine acres presented cost free to the people of Iowa by Mr. Irvin Lepley; the State to purchase some additional twenty acres. On the tract presented and that to be acquired are magnificent oak, elm, basswood, walnut and nearly every other native species of timber, wild flowers, woods, river, and important

highways near make of this place an ideal gift to be dedicated to the perpetual use to which it has been devoted from the earliest civilized times, namely, the enjoyment of the great out-doors.

For withholding this area from mercenary disposition and making its transfer to the State for park purpose, the board feels it is warranted in commending Mr. Lepley to the gratitude of the people of the State.

Near Oakland, Pottawattamie County

The Oakland Chautauqua Association donates, cost free to the State of Iowa, its fifteen acres of ground of a high pecuniary and still higher esthetic value as the first roadside park in Iowa, upon the condition that the State acquire a small additional area of ground to complete and perfect the foundation of an ideal roadside park.

The additional ground being held at an exorbitant price is yet to be condemned. The committee commends to citizens in other parts of Iowa the spirit of the Oakland Chautauqua Association as of the most practical, unselfish and farseeing character.

Near Oakland Mills, Henry County

Four miles southwest of Mt. Pleasant on Skunk River; accessible from State roads; resorted to from remotest civilized and even during Indian times, for fishing and sugar making; rare plants and forestry; good boating and bathing; beautiful scenery; interesting history.

— acres in extent, a part of the ground and four thousand dollars donated, the State purchasing — acres. Additional areas on margins of streams should be donated to the State, giving it complete, undisputed control.

Roosevelt Park, Floyd County

Three miles in a northerly direction from Greene and four miles in the southerly direction from Marble Rock in the banks of the Shell Rock River. C. M. Mather donates cost free to the people of the State, some fifteen acres of ground together with an appropriate roadway thereto, providing the State acquire some additional ground, denominate this "Roosevelt Park" and furthermore, that in the use of this area certain

rules deferential to Sunday be established and enforced. A fine growth of woods and flowers; resort of every species of bird, native and migratory in that region; picturesque bluffs and ravines; a dam in the river at Greene affords fine boating and fishing; for years much resorted to for fishing and to some extent for camping.

The State Board of Conservation regards the donation of Mr. Mather as a distinctly public-spirited act and beneficial to the people of the State beyond present valuation. It individually and positively expressed to Mr. Mather, and here records that expression, that the reasonable rules recognizing and differentiating Sunday as the one day on which pastimes and performances of all sorts shall be in harmony with the mental attitude of devout people, is a wholesome and welcome condition precedent to public acceptance of this gift.

Wildcat Den, Muscatine County

Eight miles northeast of Muscatine, near good roads. Misses Emma C. and Clara L. Brandt, nature-loving sisters, present, cost free, sixty acres of the heart of one of the richest floral regions in the State. Picturesque in every way and the resort for years of classes in botany and forestry from the Chicago University and other institutions of learning; fishing, boating and bathing available especially if the area embrace one of the few remaining water power mills on the smaller streams.

The State and local citizens engage to acquire the remainder of three hundred acres along Pine Creek to its confluence with the Mississippi River.

AREAS IN IOWA SUGGESTED BY RESPONSIBLE CITIZENS OF STATE AS SUITABLE FOR PUBLIC STATE PARK PURPOSES AND SO REGARDED BY THE BOARD OF CONSERVATION, FROM WHICH SELECTIONS WILL BE MADE, BUT NONE OF WHICH HAVE AS YET BEEN ACQUIRED FOR THE WANT OF APPROPRIATE CONDITIONS FOUND OR CREATED.

FIRST DISTRICT

Des Moines County—Starr's Cave—Cave and glen near Burlington.

Jefferson County—Cedar Creek—Woods south of Fairfield.

Lee County—Keokuk—Bluffs near Mississippi River.

Lee County—Murray's Landing—Camp ground on Skunk River.

Louisa County—Myerholz Lake—Near Wapella.

Louisa County—Odessa Lake—East of Wapello.

Louisa County—Toolesboro—Indian mounds, mouth Iowa River.

SECOND DISTRICT

Jackson County—Morehead Caves—Northwest of Maquoketa.

Jackson County—Tete des Morts—Historic, picturesque, near Bellevue.

Muscatine County—Park Place Addition—Suburb of Muscatine.

THIRD DISTRICT

Black Hawk County—Cedar Heights—Near Cedar Falls on Cedar River.

Black Hawk County—Island—Above Cedar Falls.

Bremer County—Shell Rock—Southwest of Waverly.

Bremer County—Waverly Park—In suburbs of Waverly.

Dubuque County—Catfish Creek—Two miles from Dubuque.

Dubuque County—Durango Road—North of Dubuque.

Hardin County—Alden-Iowa Falls—Along Iowa River.

Hardin County—Steamboat Rock—Scenic, scientific, on Iowa River.

Wright County—Cornelia Lake—Six miles northeast of Clarion.

Wright County—Elm Lake—Six miles north of Clarion.

Wright County—Twin Sisters' Lake—West of Belmond.

Wright County—Wall Lake—Eleven miles southeast of Clarion.

FOURTH DISTRICT

Allamakee County—The Fish Farm—Indian mounds, near Lansing.

Allamakee County—Waterville—Scenic and scientific.

Allamakee County—Yellow River—Scenic and scientific.

Cerro Gordo County—Hackleberry Grove—Fossil beds, near Portland.

Cerro Gordo County—Clear Lake—Land bordering the lake.

Chickasaw County—Nashua Park—Near Nashua, woods.

Chickasaw County—Nashua Lake—Near Nashua on Cedar River.

Clayton County—Bixby Park—Wooded and scenic, southwest part of Clayton County.

Fayette County—Arlington—Scenic, near Arlington.

Fayette County—Dutton's Cave—Scenic, wooded, six miles from West Union.

Fayette County—Falling Springs—Scenic, four miles northwest of West Union.

Fayette County—Rocky Dell—Scenic, four miles northwest of West Union.

Floyd County—Big Boulder—Biggest boulder in west, near Nashua.

Floyd County—Charles City Park—Suburbs Charles City, Cedar River.

Howard County—Lime Springs—Wooded, on Upper Iowa River.

Mitchell County—Spring Park—Wooded, near Osage.

Winneshiek County—Bluffton Balsam Grove—Rare woods, near Bluffton.

Winneshiek County—Ice Cave—Near Decorah, famous scenic, scientific.

Winneshiek County—Meader Farm—Woods near Hesper.

Worth County—Silver Lake—Ten miles west of Northwood.

FIFTH DISTRICT

Cedar County—Cedar Valley—Eight miles southwest Tipton on Cedar River.

Cedar County—Rochester—Seven miles south Tipton on Cedar River.

Jones County—Monticello—Ten miles east of Monticello, pictured rocks.

Jones County—Oxford Junction—Picnic grounds on Wapsie River.

Linn County—Palisades—On Cedar River, ten miles southeast Cedar Rapids.

Tama County—Tama—Partly on Indian Reserve near Tama.

SIXTH DISTRICT

Mahaska County—The Bluffs—Thirteen miles southwest Oskaloosa on Des Moines River.

Mahaska County—Eveland Park—Wooded, southwest of Oskaloosa.

Wapello County—Chilton Farm—Near Eddyville, Indian mounds.

Wapello County—Eldon—Suburbs of Eldon along river.

Wapello County—Monkey Mountain—Near Ottumwa on Des Moines River, scenic.

Wapello County—The Old Agency and Fort Sanford.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

Dallas County—Farlow Ford—On Coon River, north of Adel.

Dallas County—Perry—Woods near Perry.

Dallas County—Van Meter—One mile northeast of Van Meter, woods.

Madison County—Devil's Backbone—Scenic, scientific, six miles southwest Winterset.

Marion County—Red Rock—Historic, scientific, six miles northeast Knoxville.

Warren County—Carlisle—On North River, near Carlisle, wooded.

Warren County—Indianola—One mile west of Somerset, on Middle River.

EIGHTH DISTRICT

Lucas County—Chariton—Five miles southeast Chariton on Chariton River.

NINTH DISTRICT

Harrison County—Missouri Valley—Woods, scientific, scenic.

Harrison County—Four miles west Pisgah, on Little Sioux River.

Mills County—Buckingham Lake—Southwest corner county.
Pottawattamie County—Council Bluffs—Northwest of city, bluffs and ravines.
Pottawattamie County—Manawa Lake—Near Council Bluffs.
Shelby County—Grove Township—Rare woods, northwest part of county.

TENTH DISTRICT

Boone County—Ledges—Scenic, scientific, on Des Moines River, south of Boone.

Calhoun County—Twin Lakes—Six miles north Rockwell City.

Emmet County—Estherville—Near town, fine woods, on Des Moines River.

Emmet County—High Lake—Three miles east Wallingford.

Emmet County—Iowa Lake—Northeast corner of county.

Emmet County—Swan Lake—Ten miles southeast Estherville, walnut grove.

Emmet County—Tuttle Lake—On north line of county.

Hamilton County—Little Wall Lake—Three miles south of Jewell.

Hancock County—Crystal Lake—In northeast part of county.

Hancock County—Eagle Lake—Timbered banks, four miles east of Britt.

Hancock County—Pilot Knob—Four miles southeast of Forest City, scenic.

Hancock County—Twin Lakes—In southern part of county.

Palo Alto County—Medium Lake—Suburbs of Emmetsburg.

Pocahontas County—Sunk Grove Lake—Four miles northwest of Fonda.

Winnebago County—Duck Lake—In northern part of county.

Winnebago County—Rice Lake—On eastern edge of county.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT

Buena Vista County—Pickerel Lake—In northeastern corner of county.

Buena Vista County—Storm Lake—Land on shore near town of Storm Lake.

Cherokee County—Cherokee—In northwestern suburbs of Cherokee.

Cherokee County—Pilot Rock—Four miles south Cherokee, large boulder.

Clay County—Peterson—Scenic, wooded, on Little Sioux River.

Dickinson County—Okoboji Lake—Adjacent shore.

Dickinson County—Spirit Lake—Adjacent shore.

Lyon County—Gitchie Manito—Scientific, granite, northwest corner of county.

Monona County—Blue Lake—Four miles west of Onawa.

Osceola County—Ocheyedan Mound—Near Ocheyedan.

Plymouth County—River Sioux Park—Near Westfield, on Big Sioux River.

Sac County—Lake View—Shore of Wall Lake.

Woodbury County—Stone Park—Suburbs of Sioux City.

GOVERNOR SHAW'S PORTRAIT

We present as a frontispiece a halftone reproduction of an oil painting of Governor Leslie M. Shaw, which was recently hung in the portrait gallery of the Historical Department. It is by the artist, F. Carl Smith, and is a splendid portrait. It is the one that was in the Iowa building at the St. Louis Exposition in 1905, shows the distinguished governor in a characteristic pose, and reveals his force and power. It is a valuable addition to our already notable collection of paintings of historical characters of Iowa.

F. Carl Smith is an artist of note. "Who's Who in America" says of him: "Smith, F. Carl, born Cincinnati, O.; son of Frederick and Louisa Smith; grad. high school, Cincinnati; studied lithography; studied Cincinnati Art School, where he received medal; spent 7 years in Paris; pupil of Benjamin Constant and Bougeureau and Ferrier; won medal in art schools in Paris and exhibited several years in Paris Salon; married in London, Eng., Isabel E. Smith 1895. Benjamin Constant and Bougeureau and Ferrier; won mention Art Soc. Exhbn., Phila. 1902, for water colors. Mem. Am. Art Club (Paris), Washington Artists (see). Address: 1739-17th St., N. W. Washington."

DAVID C. MOTT, ASSISTANT EDITOR OF
THE ANNALS

When the added duties of editorial character fell to the curator through his membership on the State Board of Conservation, editorial assistance seemed imperative. Authorities joined with him in making this possible. The curator's choice was Mr. David C. Mott, until recently of Marengo.

Mr. Mott has been a resident of Iowa nearly all his life. For twenty-five years he was in the newspaper business, owning and editing in that time in turn the What Cheer Patriot, the Tipton Advertiser, the Audubon Republican and the Marengo Republican. He was representative from Audubon County in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first General Assemblies. For nearly nine years he was a member of the State Board of Parole, ending his service there last July and coming to this department.

The state is fortunate in finding such a man and being able to keep him in its employ.

NOTABLE DEATHS

PETER MILLER MUSSER was born at Whitehall, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1841, and died at Muscatine, Iowa, May 22, 1919. He attended common school and early began to help his father in his store at Whitehall and later at Adamstown. In 1863 he came to Muscatine to work for his uncles, Peter and Richard Musser, in their lumber business. In 1864 he went to Iowa City as an employe in the firm's branch yard there. He later became the local manager of that yard. In 1871 he became a member of the firm of Musser & Co. In 1875 he removed to Muscatine and became active in the management of the company's business. The firm incorporated and grew to immense proportions. They erected and operated their own saw and planing mills. They also owned their own timber lands in Minnesota and Wisconsin and operated their own rafting steamers. The company was very successful and always maintained a reputation for integrity. Besides his active participation in the management of the lumber company P. M. Musser was for forty-three years president of the Cook, Musser & Co. Bank. He was also interested in other business enterprises. He was a public benefactor, as the P. M. Musser Public Library, the Old Ladies' Home, the Muscatine fire department and the Musser Park, all bear witness. He was a prominent member of and a liberal contributor to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a cultured man and especially loved travel and outdoor life.

CHARLES W. MULLAN was born in Wayne County, Illinois, December 31, 1845, and died at Rochester, Minnesota, May 8, 1919. Interment was at Waterloo, Iowa. He came to Black Hawk County with his parents in 1846. He attended public school in Waterloo. He enlisted as a private in the Forty-seventh Iowa Infantry and served until the regiment was mustered out. He attended Upper Iowa University at Fayette for a time and then read law with Orrin Miller at Waterloo. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar. He was city solicitor of Waterloo for six years. He was county attorney of Black Hawk County from 1887 to 1893. In 1897 he was elected senator and served in the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth General Assemblies. He was elected attorney general of Iowa in 1900 and re-elected in 1902, serving four years. In 1913 he was appointed by Governor Clarke one of the judges of the Tenth Judicial District and was thereafter twice elected, holding the position at the time of his death. He was an able lawyer and a high-minded and cultured man.

GEORGE A. LINCOLN was born at Chickopee, Massachusetts, January 31, 1848, and died at Spirit Lake, Iowa, July 18, 1919. When a boy he came with his parents to Madison, Wisconsin. At sixteen years of age he enlisted in the Third Wisconsin Light Artillery, serving until honorably discharged, July 5, 1865. He then worked two years in a clothing store in Madison and in 1867 came to Cedar Rapids and engaged in the clothing business, following it twenty years. From 1870 to 1876 he was chief of the Cedar Rapids fire department. In 1874 and 1875 he served as a city alderman. In 1878 he was city assessor. In 1889 and 1890 he was engaged in building the first electric railway in Dubuque. In 1890 and 1891 he was the Fifth District member of the Republican State Central Committee. From 1891 to 1895 he was postmaster at Cedar Rapids. From 1895 to 1897 he was mayor of Cedar Rapids. From 1899 to 1900 he was secretary of the Cedar Rapids commercial club. In 1901 he was appointed state fish and game warden, and served until 1910.

ELI MANNING was born near Rockford, Illinois, March 13, 1846, and died at Chariton, Iowa, June 23, 1919. He attended common school and was one year at an academy at Rockford. He taught school one year in Franklin County, Iowa. He was a bookkeeper for Farwell & Company of Chicago for a time and was also in the grain business there. With a brother he was in the grain business three years at Aledo, Illinois. In 1871 he came to Chariton and worked as a store clerk. He served as sheriff of Lucas County for six years, 1896 to 1901 inclusive. In 1903 he was elected representative and served in the Thirtieth General Assembly. He served as a member of the school board at Chariton, as a member of the city council, was active in securing the right-of-way for railroads being constructed in the county, in developing the coal mines, in building churches, in conducting Chautauquas, and in almost every enterprise calculated to benefit the people.

GEORGE FITCH was born in Galva, Illinois, June 5, 1877; he died at Berkeley, California, August 9, 1915. He was the son of Elmer Eli and Rachel (Helgesen) Fitch. He was educated in the common schools and received the degree of B. S. from Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, in 1897. He commenced his newspaper work at Galva in 1897, was special writer on the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* from 1902 to 1905 and editor of the Peoria (Ill.) *Herald-Transcript* from 1905 to 1911. He served as member of the Illinois House of Representatives in 1912. He was president of the American Press Humorists and author of the "Big Strike at Siwash;" "At Good Old Siwash;" "My Demon Motor Boat" and "Homeburg Memories," which last series was unfinished at the time of his death. He was recognized as one of the leading humorists of the country.



JAMES W. GRIMES.